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TRIAL UNDER WAY

PROSECUTOR HAWLEY ADDRESS ES JURY ON HAYWOOD CASE.

Brazenly Admits Accused Man Was Not in Idaho When Steunenberg Was Murdered—Intends to Drag in All of Colorado and Idaho Labor Troubles for Last Twenty Years—Defense Will Strive to Confine Evidence to Charge in Indictment—Taking of Evidence Begun—Defense Reserves Address Till Prosecution Has Closed Case.

Boise, Idaho, June 4.—After fifteen and one-half months' shameful dragging and delay, the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, falsely accused secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was finally actually got under way this morning. Haywood is charged with having killed ex-Governor Steunenberg by a bomb at his home in Caldwell on the night of December 30, 1905, although everybody on the prosecution admits Haywood was in the State of Colorado at the time.

After the jury was sworn in yesterday, Borah, of the prosecution, asked that nine new names be indorsed on the indictment. The defense objected, citing recent Supreme Court decision of Idaho Supreme Court, showing that the prosecution, under Idaho law, have no right of additional indorsements. Judge Wood said that he was satisfied it was a mistake on the part of Supreme Court and overruled objection. The names were then added and the indictment read.

At 9:45 this morning, Judge Wood called the court to order, and prosecutor Hawley began his opening address. In this address he clearly showed the prosecution was not going to confine itself to the case for which Haywood was on trial, but is going to try to drag in all the Colorado and Idaho labor troubles of the last twenty years, even those that have been officially fastened on tools of the mine owners, in order to prejudice opinion against the defendant. Hawley openly declared that he would prove that the officers and executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible, not only for the death of Steunenberg, but for scores of others besides. He said he would prove that the Western Federation of Miners "left trail of blood—traded in blood, hired paid assassins, and collected huge sums of money which they used and squandered to carry out the objects of the few men of the 'inner circle'." He would show that the "inner circle" used this emergency fund to hire the best legal talent to defend those of their circle charged with crime. He would prove that after Orchard's arrest he received a letter signed "M.", which was followed by the presence at Caldwell of Mr. Miller, one of the counsel now defending Haywood. He said the prosecution would produce a letter from Pettibone to Orchard when the letter was in jail. He announced that Orchard had made a "full confession" to McParland, and that Orchard and McParland would be on the stand.

After this extensive speech, he said he wasn't going into the details of the case, and proceeded to draw an agonizing picture of the death of Steunenberg. He also described Orchard's arrest, the night of the murder. He described the mythical "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, declaring it always aimed at controlling not only the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, but the Government of divergent States where the organization existed.

Clarence Darrow for the defense her objected on the ground that the statement was a pure piece of rhetoric, and no part of a statement of the case. Hawley hotly asked not to be interrupted. A long argument between him and Darrow followed, but Hawley, finally, after intervention by Judge Wood, had to agree that the defense should hold the right of objection to every statement without interruption.

Hawley said he would prove that the "inner circle" was responsible for the death of Arthur Collins at Telluride, and

many other people in Colorado and elsewhere. Vincent St. John and several others have already been arrested for this murder, but every one of the indictments has had to be quashed.

Hawley brazenly admitted that neither Moyer, Haywood, nor Pettibone were in the State of Idaho when the crime for which they are being tried for was committed. Although Haywood, Pettibone, and Moyer are specifically charged in the indictment with having thrown or exploded the bomb, admitted Hawley, it is not the purpose of the prosecution to prove that they were in the State of Idaho at the time of the crime. Under the laws of this State, he argued, accessories before the fact are not recognized as such, but must be charged with the crime as principals. Those who aid, advise, abet, or assist in crime are recognized under the laws of Idaho, whether present or not, as principals in the crime.

"It is our purpose," Hawley went on, "to show that the death of Steunenberg was the result of a conspiracy, an understanding, and collusion between the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and other persons. We claim that the leaders of this union are responsible for this outrage, and it will be our purpose to prove them so. We will also show, that the leaders of this organization have been responsible not only for the death of Steunenberg, but scores of other crimes."

Hawley then proceeded to charge the blowing up of the Independence, Colo., depot, causing the death of fourteen persons, to the direct instigation of Haywood. He said Orchard and Adams committed this and other crimes on the specific request of Haywood.

Of course the defense will do its utmost to confine the evidence to the specific charge on the indictment. Objections were overruled by the Court, Judge Wood saying that at this time he could not see whether the matter was objectionable or not.

Hawley's address throughout was particularly vindictive. He repeatedly called the chief officers of the Western Federation anarchists and murderers, who resorted to dynamite to slay all who in any way opposed the miners or attempted to make them obey the law. He concluded at 11:06.

Darrow then announced that the defense would reserve its opening statement until the state's case had been closed.

C. F. Wayne was the first witness, called at 11:08. He was examined by Borah. He was an eye witness of the murder of Governor Steunenberg.

ORCHARD ON THE STAND

SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER OF STEUNENBERG BEGINS HIS TESTIMONY.

Boise, Idaho, June 5.—The prosecution in the trial of William D. Haywood for the alleged assassination of ex-governor Steunenberg anticipated its program a little to-day by putting Harry Orchard, the star witness, on the stand soon after court opened this morning.

To-day, as yesterday, Judge Fremont Wood uniformly overruled all objections of the defense to the course of chief prosecutor Hawley in asking

irrelevant questions, and creating prejudiced impressions in the minds of the jury. Exception after exception have had to be noted and recorded against the Court's rulings.

When Orchard was called to testify, after some minor witnesses had occupied the stand, he had to pass close behind the Haywood family in order to reach the stand. He did not seem to like the proximity of the man whose life he confessed he had put in

jeopardy, and kept his eyes cast down till well away from Haywood. Haywood's mother and sister were with the family to-day for the first time. The mother is a sweet-faced old lady, with gray hair, and wears spectacles. When he arrived at the witness stand, Orchard took the oath.

Hawley asked him "whether he were charged with any crime, to which he answered:

"Yes, I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and am awaiting trial." In answer to Hawley's questions, he then went on to say that he was born in Northumberland County, Canada, in 1866, being now forty-one years old.

He then continued: "Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by the name for about eleven years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Markel Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to a Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold my interest in the wood yard and went to work in the mines in March, 1899. I went to work 'mucking,' and continued at it for a month."

Orchard said he joined the Burke, Idaho, local of the Western Federation of Miners, in 1899, as soon as he went to work at mining.

Hawley then began to go over in excruciating detail the early Idaho troubles, in spite of all objections of the defense.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 28, 1899," he demanded of Orchard.

"We object," said Attorney Richardson for the defense. "What occurred in 1899 can have nothing to do with this defendant, who was not elected a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners until long after that."

Hawley answered that he intended to connect the defendant with the Coeur d'Alene troubles.

"The court," said Judge Wood, "can readily see how this testimony may be material, and will overrule the objection."

Orchard, proceeding, said: "On the morning of April 28, 1899, when I got through breakfast, I was told there was a special meeting of the union, and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting."

Richardson here objected again, saying there was absolutely nothing connecting Haywood with this meeting, but the objection was again overruled.

Orchard went on to tell how the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine explosions had been "planned" by the "inner circle" in open meeting of the union. The attorney for the defense several times objected, but Judge Wood said he would allow the prosecution to show general conditions in the Coeur d'Alene and Steunenberg's part in it, but would not allow the witness to go into details. The defense noted exceptions to the court's rulings.

Orchard proceeded with the explosion story.

"Who set fire to the fuse?"

"I lit one; I don't know who lit the others."

Four or five days after this trouble the United States troops came into the Coeur d'Alene.

"Who was the Governor of the State at this time?" asked Hawley.

"Governor Steunenberg."

"Was his name mentioned at the meeting you have described?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was president of the Western Federation of Miners at this time?" asked Hawley. "Edward Boyce."

After two weeks in Butte, Orchard went to Utah, and began working at the Ben Butler mine near Salt Lake City. Later he went to the Little Cottonwood mines. He went to California in November, 1900, and drifted from there to the mines of Arizona, where he worked until March, 1902. From Arizona he went once more to Utah, returning later to Idaho.

He said he reached Cripple Creek, Colo., soon after July 4, 1902. He said he had been given a withdrawal card from the Western Federation of Miners when he left Butte. Arriving at Cripple Creek he once more went into the union, joining

(Continued on page 6.)

BEAUTIFUL BOISE

LOVELY CITY IN WHICH GREAT DRAMA IS ENACTING.

A Little Town of 18,000 Inhabitants, In Sight of Snow, and Breathing the Fragrant Flowers of the Valley—No Signs of Misery Or Discontent In Evidence—Trial Typifies Higher Plane of Modern Class Struggle, As Compared with That of Past Ages.

Boise, Idaho, May 22.—Every human mind, according to its powers of imagination, weaves a picture, more or less vivid, more or less real, that forms a background to the facts it learns. The eyes of the country are on Boise, Idaho, and fact upon fact will be disseminated regarding one act in the great world drama of the class struggle. Believing that the readers of The People would like a picture that would aid them to form the mental background, I will, to-day, while the court is resting, and the judge has gone fishing, jot down a few impressions of this place and its surroundings.

Imagine miles upon miles of sagebrush and desert and mountain ranges. Imagine the Snake River winding its way among this in a manner that characterizes its name, creating along its borders a trail of rich farmland and beautiful grazing valleys. We spy isolated little farmhouses as the train speeds on. We see traces how the farmer and his family eke out their bodily food, but shudder at the thought of the mental starvation which they must be condemned to. Then we see little towns, here and there, more miserable, more mentally starved appearing than the farms themselves. The farmers at least have nature, rough, hardy and unobstructed. But a town, if ever so little, is a blot on the face of nature. When it is so small that it fails to gather that culture and general intellectual activity that results from human association, then it becomes a place where only human faults rub elbows and where human weaknesses are discussed.

As it will be practically impossible to find a person in Boise, not a perfect imbecile, that would be able to qualify on the jury, the above will serve as a background of the physical, economic and intellectual conditions that surround the men that will make up Haywood's jury, leaving everything out of consideration but a fair and square selection.

As we leave the main line and approach Boise the impression becomes irresistible that there is life there. My feeling as I entered Boise must have been somewhat akin to that of a traveler in Sahara when he strikes an oasis. It is a beautiful little town of about 18,000 inhabitants, lying at the foot of a great mountain range. Here and there on the summits is a sprinkling of snow, while flowers scatter fragrance in the valley. Along the broad, shady avenues are beautiful cottages and palatial residences, and, if everybody is not prosperous and happy in Boise, the stranger certainly fails to discover the signs of misery or discontent. Boise appears happy, healthy, lively and full of joy, and is apparently absolutely unconscious of any embarrassment from the scrutiny is said to be subjected to by Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia and all their children desirable and undesirable.

From reading the outside capitalist press one gets the idea that Boise is an anteroom to inferno, where suspicious characters are continuously smuggling in suspicious bundles containing dynamite and hell fire; and were it hot for the uttermost vigilance of the police and McParland's precious boys, the whole town would be blown to the moon. As a matter of fact, the few police that are here look spick and span, grommading leisurely in the shade, inhaling the pure mountain air, and show no traces of furious battles with bandits and anarchists. It is striking also how little fear the Boeians seem to have of the bands of suspicious characters that the press of the country is unloading upon them. Everything is open, free and hearty. A stranger is kindly welcome and no suspicious glances are cast at one's bag and baggage.

That there is a band of detectives and gunmen here is true enough. That they are prying into things that are none of their business is also true; but, truly, they are the only suspicious characters around town. This scum

often has the habit of creating disturbances in order to create prey for themselves if no one else does it. But with the general coolness and serenity that exists, even they cannot be very dangerous.

The congenial air of Boise even penetrates the court room. The lawyers of both sides crack pleasant jokes and sometimes engage in pleasant controversies and any little joke by judge, jury or counsel is always well taken in the court room. That Haywood stands at this moment as a figure typifying the class struggle is certain, but five minutes in that court room is enough to convince any trained Socialist that it is not before that bar that the class struggle will be fought out, nor that it ever can be settled and decided in the scales of the blindfolded goddess, while capitalist law guides and is shaded by stately trees. Here the prisoners take their air and exercise, separated from the street only by an ordinary garden fence.

I have often heard, Socialists, say, particularly when commenting upon Sue's "The Proletarian Family," that conditions are as bad to-day as ever before. They point to the struggle and misery in shop and factory. They point to the murders on the industrial battle field. They point to the absolute power of the capitalist class—economic, legal, moral, physical and psychological. They point, by way of one illustration, to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who have now been for sixteen months incarcerated in prison without a trial. These facts are true, but they are not the whole truth.

Many a wage worker to-day receives, at least, a smattering of culture and education and he enjoys the freedom to choose his own master. But true freedom knows no degrees. There is no compromise between it and slavery. Therefore, the proletarian of to-day who has tasted enough of modern culture and liberty to realize the economic slavery, mental unfreedom, and physical degeneration that he and his class are subjected to, suffers more intensely than the worst treated slave or serf of olden days. But for all that our struggles are on a higher plane, and it is of utmost importance to realize how infinitely higher the plane is. It is approaching the very summit of human struggles. A comparison between that shady court yard in Boise and the medieval dungeon, typifies the difference of the plains upon which the serf fought and that upon which his wage slave descendant is fighting. It is not that the hatred of the capitalist is less than that of the feudal master, but it is that the wage slave's voice has become strong and he looks formidable enough to be able to back his demands.

Moreover, that prison yard is typical of the condition of the modern proletariat. It is a prison, though the very air breathes freedom and the birds build in the boughs of the trees. So the proletariat is a wage slave always on the lookout for a master, though he may roam from Maine to California, from Canada to the Gulf and the very freedom of his motions makes his chains all the heavier.

In conclusion, I wish to warn the readers of The People against all sensation of the press from "The Appeal To Reason" downward and upward. There is nothing in the situation that warrants sensation. Everything is serene beyond a measure.

Olive M. Johnson.

HAYWOOD ILL

Boise, Idaho, June 1.—William D. Haywood, now on trial for his life on the trumped up charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg, was seized with a very acute attack of toxic poisoning at five o'clock this morning. Two doctors, one of them the County doctor, were called in to attend him, but he was unable to attend court this morning. The morning session was accordingly dispensed with. The Haywood family is also unwell.

Later in the day Haywood attempted to dress, but was so dizzy he could not stand up. The pains in the heart were also severe. Haywood and the other W. F. of M. prisoners eat apart from the other jail inmates.

For some days Haywood has complained of headaches, due most likely to the long continued confinement and the prison fare. The physicians administered opiates. Until those took effect, however, Haywood was in great agony. At eight o'clock Haywood was resting easily. The news of Haywood's illness spread quickly throughout the city. When Court

THE PART OF THE PRESS

IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL IS TO PREJUDICE SO-CALLED PUBLIC OPINION TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE DEFENSE.

Connolly of "Collier's" Gives the Plan Away in an Interview with Parks—Labor Wars to Be Dragged into Court and the War Correspondents Will Flash Sensational Stories Across Continent, "So that the Public Will Pronounce Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone a Damn Bad Lot, and That Will Be the End of It."

Boise, Idaho, May 26.—I had an interview to-day with C. P. Connolly, who is writing the tainted stories in "Collier's" about the murder of Steunenberg. "Collier's," in the esteem of some, did a big stunt when they ran the articles on "tainted news," showing how a campaign had been so successfully carried out against municipal ownership and against the propaganda of government ownership generally. Why did "Collier's" run the "tainted news" articles? Because Colliers believe in that brand of Socialism, which teaches government ownership of the means of transportation. Mr. Connolly, too, believes in that kind of Socialism and thus is entitled to the same consideration, as far as the working class is concerned, as "The Worker," in which I read an article in which the editor professed not to understand why "Collier's" could run Connolly's tainted stories as to the W. F. of M. and the murder of Steunenberg.

It is not my purpose here to-night to answer Connolly's stories as to the Coeur d'Alene troubles. I shall do that in my article when I discuss Steunenberg's career in the bloody days of '99. I shall only here tell my opinion and recite a few facts, all drawn from my interview to-day. Connolly was a lawyer for twenty years. He practiced in Butte and Helena and now lives in Missoula, Montana. He has been working special on this case since last March, at least. He has covered the Coeur d'Alene country and been to Colorado. He has written as to the Coeur d'Alene troubles what the capitalists approve of most heartily. Yet he says that he is in doubt now as to whether Haywood is guilty of conspiring to murder Steunenberg. He justifies the kidnapping and backs it up with an array of analogical reasoning such as any lawyer might be expected to do. He strains the law to justify any possible wrong that was done to Haywood and his associates. And it may appear astonishing to some that he says that the miners were right in the main in Colorado. He says he thinks the mine owners in Colorado a lawless bunch. He agrees in the main with Carrol D. Wright's investigations of the labor wars in Colorado, which are now so appropriately being run day by day in The Daily People. In fact, Senate Document No. 122 is a text book of Connolly, but he is going to discredit it by showing where Wright has stated things incorrectly. But on the whole he professes to condemn the Mine Owners' Association in the State of Colorado and when he springs those articles I suppose that "The Worker" and several other papers will hail "Collier's" as an authority again, although they do not now agree.

Connolly agrees that the labor wars will be dragged into court and that sensational stories will be flashed out by this array of war correspondents. He says that the people of the United States will read of all the foul deeds as shown here in Court and that the public will pronounce Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone a damn bad lot and that that will be the end of it. He says, "Where would I be as a writer if I should write the version of the case as you see it?" He fully understands the side of the defense, it appears. From the first time I met him I perceived that he was in doubt as to whether he is on the winning side. The question of what is the truth and what is right does not guide him. What will be the state of public opinion and who is likely to win? These are the canons of the literature such as we get in CLASSICAL "Collier's" (!) He says that he believes if the case turns out as I say it ought, that then he can

opened Judge Wood made the announcement of Haywood's illness. He said the county physician suggested that the prisoner might be able to attend the trial during the afternoon and adjourned court till 1:30 p. m.

Richardson, for the defense, then made a statement as to the nature of the attack Haywood has suffered, saying it was nothing serious. The administration of opiates necessary to relieve the intense pain, he declared, had left Haywood in a weakened condition and it was this which made it impossible for the prisoner to be in court.

easily retrieve the plaudits of the friends of the defense. "Collier's" poses as not touchable by corporate interests. "Tainted News" was calculated to pave the way into the confidence of a large honest reading public. The shallowness of the articles on "Tainted News," and the lateness of their arrival are indicative that there was an ulterior motive in their production at a "psychological moment." Connolly says that, if during the progress of the case there develops a public opinion favorable to the defense, than it will be safe for him and his magazine to change its tune. Now what he means by public opinion or sentiment I want you to draw your conclusions from his dissertation on Colorado. He says that in Colorado there is no public opinion or sentiment; that it is a line up on two sides—the mine owners on one side, and the miners on the other; that the resulting struggle is so bitter and intense as to the rights of capital on the one hand and the rights of labor, on the other, as to leave no room for any public opinion in Colorado. He regretted that there was no public opinion in Colorado and will not now run his articles on his investigation in Colorado for fear that there is to develop presently a public opinion as a result of the flashes that the Associated Press is to send over the United States from the Haywood trial, which opinion would not approve of the truth regarding any portion of the labor wars. He says that when the reaction comes, that then will be the time to attack the Mine Owners' Association. He seems to think that the Mine Owners' Association is entitled to this timing and, consequently, he must throw them a bouquet.

I told him my theories, and he considered them quite tenable, if the case turned out as I thought it ought. But he seems to be a man who sets down this idea or allegation and goes on and sets down the next and so on and on till he has a story. Then he asks, will the "PUBLIC OPINION" justify this story? Will it increase our revenue and be approved by those to whom we cater or will it... preconceived opinion derived from other sources and dictated by certain interests approve our course? These are the literary canons of not only the "Collier's"; such is the "FAIR AND IMPARTIAL" reports and articles in the leading magazines of America on the Haywood trial. Other magazines only try to emulate the "Collier's" weekly features. Deliver the wage working class and the truth seeking public from such impostors!!!

I will not close without relating the closing incident of our interview, as it seemed to produce an effect different than any of the unfolding of any other feature of our interview. I related having attended church in the morning! That the ministerial service included the reading of the third chapter of Daniel! I related the substance of said chapter as best as I could remember it; that it told of Nebuchadnezzar making an image of gold and setting it up in the plain of Dura and the gathering together by royal decree of the princes, governors, judges and all the other sorts of rulers throughout the kingdom to dedicate this image and to receive orders and laws about falling down and worshipping said image (which means the new business regime); and prescribing the penalty to be inflicted on those who would not obey all the edicts, laws, etc. of this new order of things. It develops that there were three Jews in the province of Babylon who would not bow to the golden calf programme, and the king, "in his rage and fury," sent out orders to have those three men brought to judgment before the king. We all know that they were sent to the fiery furnace and the "dope" would not burn even their clothes, although the furnace was seven times as hot as usual. It was such a hot fire that it burned the men who threw these three agitators into the flames, but the king was astonished that the UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS were unharmed, so he got brave and went near the mouth of the fiery furnace and called to them to come hither. It developed upon a classic examination, conducted by the representatives of the business interests, the

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PRESTON AND SMITH

SENTENCED FOR THE CRIME OF REPRESENTING TRULY ORGANIZED LABOR.

Motion For New Trial Denied By Infamous Judge Langdon, Who Wrote Threatening Letters To Himself To Justify His Lawless Severity—Goldfield Miners' Union Acts.

Goldfield, Nev., May 26.—The infamous "court of justice," located in Esmeralda County, this state, has sentenced our comrade, M. R. Preston to 25 years, and Joe Smith to 10 years imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Langdon, who was raised out of obscurity by an anonymous and threatening letter, that was sent to him. On the receipt of this letter Langdon was very indignant. He stated that the letter would not sway him from performing his duty. The coward tried, with a bragadoelo common to conspirators, to throw the blame for the letter onto some one connected with the Industrial Workers of the World. Langdon is alleged to have previously attended a social gathering, at which Senator Nixon, Wingfield, C. S. Thomas of Colorado Bull Hill fame, and others of their ilk were present, and this letter was discussed before it was written.

Our comrades are sentenced, not for the crime of which they were accused, but for being members of truly organized labor, so that their prosecutors may go on and either railroad every undesirable citizen to the gallows or to the penitentiary. They will not be satisfied with those whom they have now in their clutches, but will continue relentless until they have drained the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners of their brain and brawn and unconquerable spirit. But they will never succeed. We say, like Galileo, after all their persecution, "The world still moves."

The following speak for themselves: Goldfield, May 1907. To Goldfield Miners Union No. 220, W. F. M., Goldfield, Nevada. Officers and Brothers:

Seven of our brothers are in jail today on a charge of conspiracy, a charge that has emanated in the brain of some party or parties who must be interested and benefited by the incarceration of men who have stood for the benefitting and uplifting of the working class. This trumped up charge is sworn to by a Judas Iscariot named Claiborne, who is a member of No. 220 W. F. M.; he is a blot on humankind and a disgrace to honest men. Also by a member in human form, known as Jack Davis, an ex-convict, and a foul cowardly murderer. One called Bliss, also known in other parts as Maxwell, an ex-convict from Utah, whose testimony has proven beyond a doubt that it is a persecution of organized labor and not a prosecution of men who have transgressed the law. Therefore, we should immediately expell this traitor Claiborne and notify all fairminded men of this coup of McFarland and of his nefarious work, and we extend to our brothers our confidence in their innocence and our support in their trials and tribulations and inform them that we see through the scheme; that it is not an attack on them personally, but that we all feel it as keenly as if we were lying in the dungeons. And that we will never rest until the doors of the hellfire open and we can have them in our midst again.

Respectfully submitted, Wm. Jurgens, Ray Thaler.

Goldfield, Nevada, May 16th, 1907.

Whereas, Two members of Goldfield Miners Union No. 220, Western Federation of Miners, M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith have been on trial charged with murder and

Whereas, The witnesses for the State proved that the man killed came to the door of his place of business with an automatic pistol in his hand and

Whereas, This man was known to have threatened the life of Bro. M. R. Preston and also known to have been a dangerous character, as proven by the records of the Justice's Office of the town of Goldfield; and

Whereas, Bro. Preston had full legal and moral right to act as picket for Goldfield Miners Union in front of this man's place of business; and

Whereas, All of the evidence showed that Bro. Preston was forced to act in self defense; and

Whereas, There was no evidence to connect Bro. Smith with the unfortunate killing, except the perjured testimony of disloyal characters; and

Whereas, In spite of these facts the jury in the case brought in a verdict of "Guilty"; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce the above verdict as travesty upon justice

and contrary to the facts in the case; and be it further

Resolved, That we charge this verdict to be but part of a prearranged plan of the mine-owners and citizens alliance to destroy organized labor in this State, aided by their subsidized press; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the local press, labor press of the country and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

ST. JOHN OUT ON BAIL.

Smith And Preston's Cases Before Supreme Court On Appeal. (Special Correspondence.)

Goldfield, Nev., May 29.—Vincent St. John and six of the indicted I. W. W. men were admitted to bail at \$10,000 apiece yesterday. Four of them are out now and we expect to get the others out some time today.

Smith and Preston were taken to Carson this morning. They are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, to which an appeal has been taken in their cases.

ARIZONA MINERS

Jerome Local, W. F. M. Takes Stand On Its Attitude Toward The Revolutionary I. W. W.

[From the Industrial Union Bulletin.] We know that emancipation from wage slavery can not be accomplished by a divided working class.

We know that state autonomy, trades autonomy, and departmental autonomy are the opposite of class solidarity.

We therefore declare that we are opposed to departmental autonomy or any other form of class disruption, and we instruct our delegate to work for the solidarity of the working class as a whole.

While we realize the importance of the initiative and referendum, we also favor representation at the convention of our organization and we demand that the delegate we have chosen to represent us be allowed free speech and freedom of action so long as he is within the limits of parliamentary usage and we emphatically declare that when the executive board, or any other officials attempt, for the purpose of retaining a life-time pension at the expense of the organization, to hinder the work of the convention, that the said convention is then justified in kicking such officials out of their respective offices.

We give due credit to the noble fight of the Western Federation of Miners as a semi-industrial union, but we are not blind to the fact that the time has come when the workers in one industry must join forces with the workers of all other industries in order to make successful defense against the encroachments of capitalism; we therefore instruct our delegate to work and vote for the reinstatement of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

In case the fifteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners should elect delegates to attend a convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, our delegate is hereby instructed to support, in preference, parties who have been tried and found true to the principles of industrial unionism and class solidarity, and to see that the delegates chosen be instructed as to the position of the mining department on all matters of importance.

We desire our delegate to refrain from using such meaningless combinations of words as "revolutionary-reactionist" or "reactionary-revolutionist"; otherwise, we leave him free to use such words as, in his opinion, are best suited for a true statement of facts.

In the I. W. W. controversy, John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, at first gave unqualified support to Chas. O. Sherman, later, when he had been forced by incontestable proof of corruption and mismanagement to qualify his support of Sherman, he wrote a lengthy article, the first half of which is personal abuse of Daniel De Leon, in the second half he attempts by the use of flimsy lawyer's logic to convict Vincent St. John and Albert Ryan as liars and to prove that the entire convention was hypnotized by De Leon. Throughout the whole discussion of the matter he resorted to personal abuse as his principal stock in trade. Late events have proven that the second annual convention of the I. W. W. took the correct position.

In view of these facts we declare that a man who is so easily induced to take a wrong position, and so stubbornly defend it after it is proven to be wrong, is incompetent to edit the official organ of our organization.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude towards all labor organizations for the contributions they have given for the defense of our imprisoned fellow workers, Moyer, Haywood and

and Wm. Glover, the latter of the I. W. W. machinists' local. These speakers pointed out the fact that whereas the rank and file are honest, the leaders of the International Association of Machinists were in the same boat with the rest of the A. F. of L. fakirs and that we should be careful of expressing sympathy for what might prove a fake strike. The resolution was then referred back to the committee and amended, thus passing.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, in convention assembled, finds no reason to depart from the attitude taken by the Party in former years; rather it finds stronger reasons than ever before for reaffirming the National Platform and of accentuating the truth contained therein, "That the true theory of economics is that the means of production must be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common." This proposition of our platform is the keystone of Socialist philosophy, marking an attitude that stands out in bold relief as contrasted with the plans of capitalist apologists, whose latest reform scheme to curb corporate corruption is the control of railroads along the same lines as governmental control of national banks. Despite the fact that the government has numbers of expert bank examiners, so-called trusted cashiers, etc., manage to wreck those institutions: governmental control of railroads will prove as big a farce.

Against local reform schemes the Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland sounds a note of warning to the working class. The Labor Question in this locality can be settled in no other way than in the manner laid down in our National Platform. Three cent fare agitation serves alone to provide an issue for politicians, who have managed thereby to sail on the wave of popularity for some years. The settlement of the Labor Question, a question that involves the life, liberty and happiness of the mass of the American people, means a revolution in economics. No capitalist reformer can be expected to preach such a doctrine.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland therefore calls upon all intelligent men and women of the working class to support, locally and nationally, the only party that stands for the complete emancipation of the toiling masses.

RESOLUTIONS. (1) Resolved, That we condemn most heartily all so-called ballot reform laws—biennial elections or anything else which aims at a restriction of the ballot. (2) Resolved, That we once more attest to our belief in the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, now on trial at Boise, Idaho, for the alleged murder of Frank Steenberg. (3) Resolved, That we extend our heartiest sympathy to the machinists of Cleveland, now on strike for shorter hours and more pay, deploring at the same time that the rank and file of pure and simple unions permit their unions to be run by fakirs, who promptly desert the labor movement when offered a political job, a reward, by the way, for services rendered to capital. We would call the attention of the striking machinists to the fact that only by proper organized effort, based upon industrial methods of organization, as against prevailing craft organizations of the A. F. of L., can they hope to achieve success against their capitalist employers. We advise them to desert their fakir-ridden unions and affiliate with the machinists' local of the Industrial Workers of the World.

RESOLUTION NO. 2. Whereas, We, the members of Jerome Local No. 101 of the Western Federation of Miners, now the suspended Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, have realized the fact that the time has come when no class conscious worker can serve two masters and to be true to himself and to his class he must stand up and be counted with those who are working for the emancipation of his class, and

Whereas, We as a body have always endorsed the actions of those delegates of the second annual convention of the I. W. W. who tried to purify the organization by summarily disposing of grafters, and would-be traitors to the working class, which means in other words, that we have endorsed the revolutionary faction and are determined as class conscious workers to stand by that faction, being convinced after fair and earnest consideration of transpired facts that the revolutionary faction was called into existence by men true to the working class, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Jerome Local No. 101 of the suspended Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, willing as we are to see the whole Western Federation of Miners, again affiliated as a body with the Industrial Workers of the World as the mining department of that organization, decide, however, that if the W. F. M. through any fakirism should fail to reassume the position mentioned, we instruct our delegate to the fifteenth annual convention to inform the convention that Jerome Miners Union No. 101 is an Industrial Union and that we are determined to belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, that is, the revolutionary part thereof, if not in conjunction with the W. F. M. as the mining department thereof, then, alone as a local of the I. W. W.

We certify that the above resolutions of Jerome Miners' Union were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of that union on May 1st, 1907, after three weeks advance notice, and in accordance with the action of the union, request that the same be given immediate publication in the Industrial Union Bulletin.

JEROME MINERS UNION No. 101, W. F. M., JOHN OPMAN, President, DAN DAVIES, Rec. Secy. (Signed)

Mayor—John Kircher. President of the Council—John D. Goerke.

City Solicitor—James Matthews. Auditor—P. C. Christiansen.

Treasurer—John Heidenreich. Board of Public Service—Charles Nelson, John Van Catta, Harry Bratburd.

Councilmen-at-Large—Herman Steig, Herman Dursch, Fred Furst, Albert Kopt, Edward Kaurtz.

Police Judges—Richard Koepfel, Carl Frank.

Police Clerk—James Rugg. Justices of the Peace—Burt Rugg, Andrew Gessner.

Constable—James Van Catta. Board of Education—Fred Brown, Leopold Haug, Rudolph Boehm, Lizzie Christiansen, Herman Alzuhn.

Southern district—Board of Education-at-Large—Fred Mucho.

City Council—Joseph Reiman, Edward Hauser, Robert Zillmer, J. H. Foerster, I. Kronman, Albert Kopf, Rynold Grimm, Joseph Pally.

CLEVELAND

SOCIALISTS

HOLD CITY CONVENTION AND NOMINATE COMPLETE TICKET.

Kircher for Mayor—Platform Accutates S. L. P. Truth—Resolutions Adopted Against Ballot Restrictions and in Favor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Striking Machinists and the Brewers in Their Struggle with the A. F. of L.

Cleveland, O., June 1.—The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland held its city convention yesterday at the Section hall, 336 Ontario Avenue. P. C. Christiansen was selected chairman and Burt Rugg secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions consisted of Goerke, Zillmer and Riemann; Brown, Jas. Rugg and Koepfel on nominations.

Pending reports of the committees short addresses were made by the secretary and Jno. D. Goerke, both speakers pointing out the necessity for showing the working class that from a proletarian standpoint there is no difference between local and national issues.

Resolution No. 3, on the machinists' strike called forth a warm discussion, remarks being made by Jno. Kircher

Pettibone, and honor them for the mainly stand they have taken in the matter, but we cannot seek affiliation with any labor organization that is at the same time affiliated with the capitalist class; through the medium of the Civic Federation, and we instruct our delegate to oppose any plan or movement to unite us with any labor organization that does not subscribe to the principles laid down in the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We hold that these men who rallied to the defense of Chas. O. Sherman and have since used their time, their money, or the funds, or the pages of the official organ of the organization in attempting to defend their ill-advised action at the convention, have thereby proved themselves untrue to the interests of the W. F. M., the I. W. W., and the working class. We therefore instruct our delegate to do all in his power to have these men removed from their respective offices.

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GOODING "AT WORK"

SPECTACULAR "ARREST" OF THE CROOK CARL DUNCAN IN BOISE.

Is Equipped Like a Peripatetic Army and with Forged Letters by Gooding's Pinkertons—Attempt Thereby To Stop Researches That Daily People Reporter Is Making, and Aid Prosecution.

Boise, Idaho, May 29.—One Carl Duncan was arrested here today in such a spectacular manner that even those who do not know Duncan must realize the arrest was a comedy carefully prepared, though overdone. On Duncan's body were found, it is said, knuckles, a long dagger and a thirty-two Colts automatic revolver, besides fourteen bottles of dope. If that had been all, Duncan's appearance and arrest would be but a piece of that general farce played by Gooding and his MacParlands to give a color to their stories about "plots." In this instance, however, the farce has a concrete purpose. There "was found" about Duncan what purports to be a letter and card from me discussing the situation here. I never wrote to Duncan card or letter. Whatever of that sort he carries with him must be a forgery added to his equipment by the identical agencies who equipped him with daggers, pistols and dope, and who paid for his transportation to Boise. He comes direct from Seattle. Why this attempt to identify me with Duncan? Here is the answer. It is a diabolical plot to stop the researches I have been making in the State records and Land Office and also in the Court Records, and some of the results of which I have forwarded and were published in The People throwing some light on the career of ex-Governor Steunenberg and other "desirable citizens." These researches and publications have excited Gooding, Pinkertons and all local detectives are "working on the case." This Duncan has long been looked upon with suspicion in I. W. W. and S. L. P. quarters.

WADE R. PARKS.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

IN SWEDEN, ONE OF THE IRONIES OF CLASS FATE.

Wring from the Bourgeoisie by the Socialists, the Former Celebrate Its Passage, While the Latter Execrate Its Insufficiency and Press on to Complete Victory.

Stockholm, May 15.—The blue and yellow flag is to-day waving from the windows of all patriotic property owners' windows in the city of Stockholm, for the double purpose of celebrating the "queen's" birthday and the happy solution of the suffrage question. Oh! the irony of fate that our patent patriots in Sweden should celebrate the inauguration of universal suffrage! The double irony of fate that the Socialists of Sweden should on the same day indignantly protest against what they only a few years ago would have greeted with transports of joy. Things do move even in staid old, stagnant Sweden.

Yesterday, May 14th, both houses of the Riksdag accepted, with a fairly safe majority, the report on the suffrage question of the "compromise committee," a Swedish institution so naively characteristic of the bartering nature of the bourgeoisie. This decision will now rest over to the Riksdag of 1909, to which elections are held in 1908. If it carries then, it becomes the law of the land. It probably will carry, as the class in power will probably unite in defense of the puffy suffrage-baby against the lusty onslaught of the Socialists.

"The mountains were about to bear, and they brought forth a ridiculous little mouse." Such is the tenor of the criticism bestowed on the unfortunate babe. Nobody loves it, and least of all its parents—the government and the conservatives. Only the midwife, Secretary of State Lindman, stands bravely by the poor, mishapen thing.

When the new order of things goes into force in 1909, the Swedes will have "universal" suffrage, nominally. As a matter of fact, it will result in a more democratic political organization of the capitalist state than that which prevails in the United States. "One man, one vote" will be the rule, as far as the elections to the Lower House are concerned, but in counting the votes a method of "proportionalism" is used, through which even the minority parties are represented. This will, of course, not benefit the Socialists, as they will be a majority. Women will have no vote in the elections to the Lower House. Altogether the reform will about double the number of voters, the new ones being nearly all workmen.

In regard to the Upper House the change has been made that for eligibility it will now be necessary to possess "only" 50,000 kronors worth of real estate or

an income of "only" 3,000 kronors, as against 80,000 and 4,000 kronors respectively, before. This, of course, excludes workingmen altogether. The members of this house are now also to receive pay, some as members of the Lower House, which, of course, is of no consequence for the workers, as they are, in fact, not eligible. Women who pay taxes have the right to vote for the upper house. The maximum number of votes allowed one person for the Upper House has been lowered from 100 to 40.

On the whole, the result of this suffrage reform will be a possible Socialist majority in the Lower House in a few years; at least, this is a prospect that seems to be seriously worrying the upper class, to judge from statements made on the floor of the Upper House. Its influence on the Upper House will be to shift the power somewhat from the hands of the landed and industrial plutocrats and their professional lackeys over to the average farmer and middle class generally, who will be driven from their position of power in the Lower House by the incoming Socialist "horde." The change is shockingly immense to the good old conservative mummies, which are so numerous here, but no suffrage reform can be of any great importance, which leaves the Upper House, elected of, by and for the possessing class, in practically undisturbed possession of equal power with the Lower House. The fact remains that the worker votes only once, when casting his vote for the Lower House, his right to vote for the Upper House being only a sham-privilege, while once for the Lower House and has a chance to be represented there, although in the minority, while for the Upper House he has up to 40 votes.

For the rest, the situation has been queer enough to be comical. It is the royal government that has forced the reform through under threat of a ministerial crisis. The government has out-radical than the government's Liberal-Socialist representatives. The Liberals, those doughty tribunes of the people, back numbers as they always are, were put in a most ridiculous position, as the liberal program was much less radical than the government's. Liberalism will hardly rise to its feet again in Sweden. They have been in clover for the last few years, but now they will share the fate of their brothers in every other land, that is, they will be ground to pieces between the upper and nether millstones, the progressive capitalist class and the Socialists.

The Upper House would never have consented to any reform, as is well proved by their sitting on the safety valve for the last two decades. But the pressure became too great in the social boiler; there was an ominous sizzling inside, and the valve would pop now and then. It was pointed out to them by the government that every time they had turned down the suffrage question, it had come back with redoubled force. The price to be paid in concessions had increased like the price of the Sibylline books, and they were told that if they did not give in now, they might be knocked off the safety valve altogether. They saw the force of the argument, and, voting accordingly, they threw a bone to the ever increasing pack of wolves snapping at their heels. But it was worth money to hear their caterwaulings and lamentations as they did so. "Shall civilization and culture be thrown to the dogs and be left to be trodden underfoot by the great unwashed?" "The Socialists have robbed us of Norway (read: they stopped us from making war on Norway); shall they now completely direct the fortunes of this country?" "Shall the Upper House be nothing but a national park for social classes about to be extinct?" etc. Oh! it was to cry! And, to add insult to injury, they had to force this calamity through against the strenuous opposition of the very Socialists who were supposed to benefit from the calamity. Furthermore, for decency's sake they had to pretend to be happy over the outcome. The capitalist papers are vying with one another in bitter-sweet self congratulations that the "tiresome" suffrage question is finally settled, and that "we" now can settle down to serious work. In their sleep they are haunted by the question, what they shall next be forced to concede by that 200,000 headed monster, the economic organization of the Swedish workingmen. Their fondest hope now is that the Socialists will break their lances and hammer their swords dull in parliamentarianism.

Different is the case with the Socialists. They are far from tired. They are just beginning to like the suffrage question. Now they will with redoubled energy begin the struggle for full and equal suffrage for men and women and for abolition of the Upper House.

Times have changed. Five, six years ago the Socialists would have been jubilant over such a reform as has now been forced on them. But that was before they had power to decide over peace and war. Now they protest against it as a sham, as an indignity. And behind the chariot of human progress, her petticoats all bespattered with the mud of the road, stands freakish old dame Democracy-Liberalism, like the

FLASH-LIGHTS

of the AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON

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1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization. 2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

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URIAH STEVENS.

(Concluded from last week.)

in many other States.

All precautions to the contrary notwithstanding, undesirable elements had found their way in. The strict secrecy of the order was a hindrance to the plans of these people; so long as the order was secret they could not reap the private advantages they were after. These people began to press for the removal of secrecy.

Being pressed from many sides, Stephens convoked a special session of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, to which the question was put whether secrecy was to be longer kept. After an address of several hours by Stephens himself, who was the Grand Master Workman, in which he opposed the proposition to make themselves publicly known as Knights of Labor, the proposition was rejected by a large majority. But the defeated element did not give up; it pulled wires and intrigued. When Stephens discovered that the intrigues began to be directed against himself he sorrowfully resigned his office, a broken down man, and withdrew from the agitation. The work of the last years had told heavily upon him.

Madame Malaprop she is, and scolds—and scolds, thereby trying to prevent its travels onward!

John Sangren.

FRANK STEUNENBERG

CHAPTER FROM LIFE OF ASSASSINATED EX-GOVERNOR THAT AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING HIS DEATH.

Hard-Fisted Self-Seeker, He Was Entangled in Capitalist Struggle for Possession of Idaho's Timber and Mineral Lands—Chief Promoter of Corporate Interests, He Quarrelled with Indicted Go-Between Over \$20,000 Commission, Shortly before His Assassination—The Latter Expected to Do the Corporations for Which He Labored as Much Good as Did His Activities in Their Behalf When Alive—His Fellow Citizens Adverse to Discussing His Life—The Power of the Land Trust Exemplified.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, May 28.—The following is by way of preface to a chapter on the life—political life—of Frank Steunenberg, which may become a valuable aid in understanding the unwritten story relating to his death. The story is hardly started. Prominent men here are reticent about discussing the life of Steunenberg. "DESIRABLE CITIZENS" like Borah who, with several others of Steunenberg's friends and business associates, are now under indictment for conspiracy against the United States—all these "DESIRABLE CITIZENS" feign to profess a high regard for the memory of the dead ex-Governor. But I will speak of the common man—the man who may have voted the straight Republican ticket but who scorns the classifications Roosevelt inculcates from the White House, men some of them who have held all sorts of positions of honor and trust, some of them lawyers not employed by the defense, but MEN WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO SEE, TO KNOW AND UNDERSTAND—this class of men even will not and do not speak of the life of Steunenberg in any glowing terms. They will tell you that he liked money and that he got money and that he was a shrewd man, and that he was smooth in his way, and that he made the people think he was all right, and that he kept the public from finding him out. That far, more than one man has gone for me. But when I asked them to relate to me what they know of his private life and private and public acts so as to throw light on his career, they respond that they would not feel right if they attacked a dead man. "He is dead now," they will say, "if he was alive he would be facing the penitentiary." That is a positive statement I have heard from REPUBLICANS NOT SO SMOOTH AS I AM ABLE TO GET TO THE

ATE, because some of them NEVER ignore into the business of land grafts—some one, YES, ONE, else did Steunenberg used his position as Governor to promote the timber interests, wrote letters to Eastern interests while Governor and did everything he could to serve them and so fixed the political fences that the River Improvement bill passed in 1899, and as a reward for services rendered was made or became and was the chief Idaho agent and promoter of the Barber Lumber Company. He bought their mill site at Barber and the surrounding land where the town of Barber is located. He acted as their financial agent in many ways; paid their taxes, it is said, one year in Boise County; interested valuable men who were valuable because of their knowledge of law, business or the State's resources. Garret, ex-Receiver of the U. S. Land Office here, is said to have become interested in the welfare of the Barber Lumber Company while he was Receiver, and that is assigned as a reason why he lost a job in the Land Office. And maybe Garret has been indicted. I do not know, because there is an UNUSUAL COURSE OF PROCEEDURE HAVING ITS WAY IN FEDERAL COURTS OUT HERE AS A REFLEX OF THE BIG STICK. Garret is said to be a stockholder in the Barber Lumber Company along with Mr. Borah.

The Barber Lumber Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin July, 1902. J. T. Barber, S. C. Moon, whose wife is said to be related to the Weyerhaeusers, and C. W. Lockwood, were the incorporators. It arrived in Idaho and was granted the full charter rights in Ada County May 14, 1903, 2 p. m., by the request of W. E. Borah (so the endorsement of the articles show). Whether under propitious stars or not we will not here discuss, but it is certain that there were not then as many stars in Boise as to-day, but perhaps what they lacked in quantity in these pioneer days of corporate aggression they made up in a prolific quality, for there is a great crop of STARS now some of whom, because of the greed and fraud they have used to serve themselves out a fortune, are to-day facing the penitentiary. And mind you, Senator Borah is one of them. BUT IF A CIVIL WAR, INSURRECTION OR REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT DURING SOME STAGE OF THE HAYWOOD CASE THEN BORAH'S INDICTMENT WILL NEVER BE TRIED, AND THERE ARE MANY OTHERS WHO ARE HOPING FOR THE SAME CONTINGENCY TO ARISE WHERE-

BY THEY MAY NOT BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT AT THE JUDGMENT BAR. And they all have had dealings with this company or some other subsidiary company of the Weyerhaeuser interests. The B. L. Co. owns 977 acres of land in Ada County. There are now pending before the U. S. District Court here proceedings to nullify the patents and to stop the issuance of patents to about 50,000 acres of land controlled by the B. L. Co. in Boise County. The legal papers in the case, although they have been drawn and filed, are withheld from inspection because service has not been had on individuals wanted very badly. Many people intimate that Steunenberg was worth \$150,000.00 when he died. His estate was probated, so I am told, at \$42,000.00. He was interested in a number of banks, was an official in more than one financial institution and had so conducted himself, it is said, as to win the enmity of persons through the USE of whom he was rising to affluence. It is also rumored that some of the people who had filed on the 160 acres of timber and were swindled out of it by the purchasing agent and agencies of the B. L. Co. do not know and never have looked on those involved in the B. L. Co. with the greatest of complaisance.

And it is even reported that shortly before Steunenberg's death that he had a quarrel with a man who is now said to be under indictment, but is staying out of State and wont be needed to testify in the Haywood case by the State. The quarrel is said to have been over \$10,000.00 which the living indicted claims was due him as commissions for being the active go-between in getting some timber lands transferred to the Barber Lumber Company.

Citizens Loath to Speak of Steunenberg's Life.

I very much regret that the men who are in a position to state what were the chief motives, aspirations and thoughts that dominated the life of Steunenberg do not realize the gravity of the situation and will not out with such minutiae of his life as will give us further leads that may ultimately establish the presumption beyond peradventure of doubt that his death served or was expected and is yet expected to serve certain corporate interests quite as well as he himself served them in life. There are those who don't approve of making a SAINT out of a man who made money in ways that the general public never understood.

When I press on some of these possessors of knowledge on the public and private acts of the ex-Governor for more information, urging that the life of Haywood is in the balance, some of them reply that there is no danger; that Haywood will have a fair trial; that he will be acquitted; that Gooding is a liar who is not to be believed under oath!!! Yet some who (and some who know of the double life of Steunenberg) will say Gooding is HONEST!!! believe that Haywood is innocent are not so optimistic. They will say that the boys are going to have a close call; that the conspiracy of capital is beyond their ken; they ask not to be quoted. They realize as they would never believe before to what ends corporate greed will go when in desperation. AND WHO WILL NOT SAY THAT THE PROMOTERS OF THE INTERESTS OF CORPORATE WEALTH MUST NOT BE DESPERATE AS THEY FACE THE PENITENTIARY? I must add that Calvin Cobb, editor of the Statesman, is a stockholder in the Barber Lumber Company and is only acting in response to a very personal and private material interest, as he promotes any agitation calculated to shield his co-grafters and co-conspirators to defraud the Government.

FRANK STEUNENBERG.

It will be well to look carefully into the life activities of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg to see if we cannot possibly discover him embroiled in tangling alliances with corporate wealth, whose welfare he had well promoted in his life time; and possibly, while we are looking in this direction to discover how his death in so crucial a manner and time would not militate against the business interests of those whom he had so faithfully served in life, both as a public official and as a private citizen.

Printer and Legislator.

Frank and his brother, A. K. Steunenberg, are said to have "railroaded" into Idaho from Knoxville, Iowa. They were broke when they arrived, as many another man has been before and since.

Frank was a printer and a (news) Democrat and became active soon after landing here in 1886. He was a PAPER MAN BY TRADE. I understand that he became later in life, when he was thoroughly imbued with political ambitions, an honorary member of the Typographical Union. He was a member to the Constitutional Convention in 1889 and a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1890. As a member of the Legislature he was on the Committee on Printing, and by studying his activities as a prominent member of that committee we get a glimpse of his business and official conduct, motives, ideals and aspirations that furnishes us a key as to his success throughout his public and private life.

For specific information more in detail than what I am able here to set out, I refer all inquirers to House Journal of the Legislature for that year. On page 22, for the day of December 16, we find a bill on printing was up which, in substance, was as follows: That the Committee on Printing be authorized to make such printing contracts as to their judgment may be most economical and expedient. A substitute was moved, in substance as follows: That the Committee on Printing be requested and instructed to receive bids for all printing and award same to lowest bidder. The substitute was lost, and Steunenberg voted against the substitute. Steunenberg voted for the original bill or motion. I am told that his Caldwell shop profited at different times in the matter of serving the State of Idaho to the extent the Big Boise shop felt inclined "to divide the good thing up, not that there was any previous understanding." . . . Anyhow, the public the common man who says that those grafters have ways of making money I don't understand and those more experienced men who do understand some of the advantages of perquisite public service, they all agree that Steunenberg made money in public life and so placed himself that it was easier to make it in private life.

No Speaker, But a "Mixer."

Steunenberg was first elected governor in 1890 and was re-elected in 1898. He posed as a reformer of reformers. He was not a speaker; never made a speech in his life; but he was a "mixer." He was neither a Democrat, Populist, Silver Republican nor Prohibitionist. But he posed as the embodiment of all the good in all those different parties. He was considered a political freak and non-entity by the more staid, conservative, formal and honest sort of citizens generally from whom I could get nothing more certain than the impression that Steunenberg was a political mountebank. That is the real common opinion, if you please, that you would get if you were to summon a dozen "DESIRABLE" citizens of Boise to a conference to-day—of course, I would ask you not to take the opinion of anybody who is under INDICTMENT BY THE U. S. GRAND JURY to appear before the U. S. courts charged with CONSPIRACY to defraud the UNITED STATES out of Government lands. But I am giving you the opinion of Boise citizens whose reputation extends beyond the confines of the State and who were very reticent about discussing the matter in any way.

That Steunenberg was dishonest and hypocritical was manifest. He tried to imitate Jerry Simpson, it is said. The day he was nominated for Governor he appeared in the State convention without a collar in trousers that were so short as to designedly, it is alleged, show his cheap socks and a sack coat so short as not to exclude from view the seat of his pants. Dressed very shabbily, he made a State campaign, took the workingmen by storm and received the biggest majority ever received in the State. He was a workingman just from the shop, never gambled and was a total abstainer. He stood as a reformer of reformers, the most self-righteous spotless candidate the State has ever seen. Yet the wise ones here know, and you can drag it out of them sometimes, that it was all sham. And I shall show that he was a plant tool of corporate wealth and if I get the time here I shall also show if my leads develop, as I expect them to, that in public office he proved himself conscienceless—the pass-bag to corporate position and distinction.

Promoter of Land and Industrial Interests.

As already stated while he was Governor, he was promoting the timber industries of the State; and it will also be necessary to show in a future article that he was active as Governor in promoting the industrial enterprises of a CERTAIN set of capitalists in other enterprises, TAINTED NEWS to the contrary notwithstanding.

The River Improvement Bill.

During the first term as Governor, although the Weyerhaeusers maintained their lobby here, they were not able to buy the farmers and laborers who constituted the Lower House of the Legislature in 1897. Consequently, the River Improvement bill that originated and

passed the Senate, and which was so much desired by the lumber interests, failed to pass.

But different is the story told by the history of the Legislature that was elected the fall of 1898, the time Steunenberg was elected Governor for the second term. The passage of the River Improvement bill was a big event. It was fought bitterly and for a long time in the Senate where the measure originated and was carried for and nursed into life by friends of lumber interests.

The first shape that the River Improvement bill assumed was known as Senate Bill No. 7. What it was originally I will not take the space to recite, but suffice it to say that there was a conflict of interests.

S. B. No. 7 was first introduced on or about the 17th of January, 1899, and was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Navigation. On the 18th of January the bill known as S. B. No. 7 was referred to the Committee on Printing. It was reported printed January 19.

January 20th on motion of Senator Wats the Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole with Senator Bingham in the chair. When the Committee of the Whole arose the same day it reported back to the Senate as follows: "Mr. President: Your Committee of the Whole has had under consideration S. B. No. 7 and I am instructed to report the bill back with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Rivers and Navigation." Passed unanimously. Senate then took a recess for twenty minutes. The bill was not brought forward again till the 27 of January when the substitute for S. B. No. 7 was reported, read the first time and ordered printed. February 2 the President pro tem. was Senator Gooding. Senate resolved itself in the Committee of the Whole more than once, and as often arose automatically arose with President pro tem. Gooding in the chair threatening to do something, but at 4:25 p. m. the Committee arose, listened to an opinion from the Attorney General, H. Hays, transacted some business and heard the report of the Committee of the Whole on S. B. No. 15, S. J. R. No. 7, and, last but not least, substitute for S. B. No. 7. Senator Stacy moved that the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole; its report on S. B. No. 7 was progress and ask leave to sit again. Senator Wats moved to segregate recommendations as to bills reported, accepted by Stacy. When substitute for S. B. No. 7 arose Senator Wats moved that recommendation on substitute of S. B. No. 7 be not adopted; seconded by Senator Ainslee. Motion to adjourn till 10 a. m. February 3 prevailed. February 3 Senate met pursuant to adjournment, with Gooding in the chair pro tem. Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole again. Eight bills were then considered among which was substitute for S. B. No. 7. The Committee of the Whole passed all matters before it and arose and reported recommendations back to the Senate. The recommendation on substitute for S. B. No. 7 was that it do pass as amended. Adopted. February 7 substitute for S. B. No. 7 reported printed as amended. February 8 second reading as amended. Five different amendments were offered this day and they all failed to pass. The fifth proposed amendment provided that the streams improved should revert back to the State when the company had been reimbursed fully for its outlay with interest at ten per cent. Therefore, substitute for S. B. No. 7 was ordered engrossed. February 9 the following was reported: "Mr. President: Your Committee on engrossed bills Nos. 7 and 13 respectfully and report the same correctly engrossed." Brigham, Chairman, Both these bills were filed for the third reading.

Mining Interests Wide Awake.

While I am reciting the footprints of corporate greed as shown in the public records I am now dealing with, wherein these hyenas under the form and under the cover of law were laying and setting their traps to "GET" what they did get—the control of all timber resources in southern Idaho—it will not be amiss to divert your attention a moment to show that that department of the system of business which deals only in mining interests was not asleep. The Senate Joint Memorial was introduced by Senator Wats memorializing Congress to pass the bill of U. S. Senator Wolcott of Colorado, creating a new U. S. Circuit Court. It was to have been known as the Tenth U. S. Circuit Court with jurisdiction comprising the States of COLORADO, UTAH, WYOMING, IDAHO AND MONTANA. This Senate Joint Memorial passed the Senate February 23, 1899, and had such a district been created there would have been found for Judge thereof a mine owners' lawyer, who would have turned out injunctions wholesale against the W. F. of M. There was no quibbling about passing the J. M. No. 7 which is the number of the above. It was introduced about the 10th of February and passed the Senate the 13th.

The Opposition to the Land Steel.

But how bitterly was fought this

River Improvement bill! AND WHY? Because everybody could see the steel embodied therein; corporate interests and the Governor who had favored such a bill expected to reap their harvest; the bourgeoisie or those of the middle class who had timber interests saw that the proposed River Improvement bill meant death to them; so they fought it in the Senate bitterly—it was their death struggle and the numerous amendments proposed and lost, the numerous sittings as a Committee of the Whole indicates how and when they struck the flag of truce to barter public interests. But in the Committee of the Whole there is no record kept and we do not know what deals were made there. The motions to lay on the table; motions to postpone indefinitely and other numerous parliamentary moves of which I have started to recite a list—all these are but the footprints of the conflicting forces who met and fought their Waterloo on the parliamentary battlefield of the Idaho State Senate in the year of 1899, when Frank Steunenberg THE ASSASSINATED was serving his last term as GOVERNOR. I will state that the Substitute Senate Bill No. 7 passed the Senate February 13. By this bill the Legislature bartered away to corporate wealth the rights of the public. The provisions of the bill gave to the corporations that afterwards were formed, powers by which they confiscated, under the guise of business and by the sanction of the law, all conflicting timber interest of the different Idaho rivers.

Land Companies Own and Run Towns.

The Barber Lumber Company, which to-day monopolizes part of the timber interest of south Idaho, is a subsidiary corporation of the Weyerhaeuser timber interests, said to be another name for Standard Oil. Other timber interests held in the State are located as follows: one big saw mill at Sandpoint; one at Coeur d'Alene City; one at Potlatch with the newest and most modern equipment in the world. [This company controls millions of acres of untouched, virgin forests of white pine and fir in the clear water region of central and northern Idaho.] The saw mills and the towns that these companies have built and own and run are but an index to their assets and methods. The saw mill here is not in Boise, NO! NO! NO!!! The corporations must own their town as well as their SAWS and control them, too. The mill here is in a town called BARDER. At Potlatch the corporations have built a city on virgin ground, where no one thought there ever would be a town.

Borah, Lawyer for Steunenberg.

While here it will do to say what might be more rhetorical somewhere else, that FRANK STEUNENBERG, who fought for the River Improvement bill and, probably, made lots of enemies, because of the interests he had to satisfy with public favors in order to get his bill through, became the chief promoter of the Barber Lumber Company. He did not get entangled in the man whom he had hoped to. NOT BEING A LAWYER HE HAD TO GET SOME LAWYER and he selected BORAH, who was then a struggling attorney. But it was the ex-Governor who had already promoted the Weyerhaeuser interests, who had bought the land where the town of Barber is located and carried out such other operations as had, no doubt, been mapped out by MR. MULLAN, the Weyerhaeuser lobbyist, who was the most influential member of the third house during Steunenberg's governorship. Of course, Mullan was Ambassador Extraordinary, and his good work in behalf of the business interests should not be underestimated or detracted from.

The Barber Lumber Company interests own much property and some wise SAWS in Boise. The big five or six story limestone block known as the Boise National Bank Building is one of their assets indirectly. Everything they have and got they got indirectly. It will be well for some Socialist who lives in Washington, D. C., to investigate and send me the names of the incorporators of the Boise National Bank, for it will likely turn out that the Barber interests own this adjunct of the government, too. They operate a title and trust company also.

Struggle for Lands Resumed.

While I have digressed a little to pay respects to other forms of the same capitalistic spirit and intrigue, I think the digression serves several purposes which I will not explain here; so we will now get back to the official score marks in this particular game where two different teams of capitalists struggled in the legislature for so many days, to wrest from the public, for itself, and to the exclusion of anybody else, these valuable rights.

February 10 Sub. S. B. No. 7 by Committee on Rivers and Navigation was read the third time. The hour fixed for adjournment having arrived, while said bill was under consideration, further consideration of said Sub. for S. B. No. 7 went over an unfinished business.

Senate stood adjourned till February 13, 1899.

On February 13—Monday—under head of unfinished business Substitute for S. B. No. 7 was taken up and placed on its final passage. The President started the question, "Shall the bill pass?" Roll was called and the bill passed by the following vote. Aye—Ainslee, Briley, Brigham, Church, Fogg, Hooper, M. Miller, McDonald, McMurrin, Joseph R. Price, Stacy, Wright, Wats, Pres. Pro tem Gooding—14. Nays—Easton, Hays, Smith—3. Absent—Budge, Carey, Hegsted, Lippincott—4.

Title was read and approved and bill ordered transmitted to the House. It was like pouring lubricating oil onto machinery to get substitute for S. B. No. 7 passed in the Senate, for things seem to have worked much more smoothly thereafter. They did not go into the Committee of the Whole again that day, but they ground out, passed and ordered and transmitted to the House twelve other bills that day, making a total of "13" for the "13" of the month. Gooding's sheep law was one among the thirteen. Another reveals transaction; a want insurances on State House, where things indicate business was done in a BUSINESS WAY FOR PROFIT.

Fate of River Improvement Bill on House.

We will now pass from the Senate to the House and we following this bill Sub. for S. B. No. 7 arrive with it on the 13th of February. It is announced:

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Boise, Idaho, February 13, 1899. Mr. Speaker:—I am instructed to inform your honorable body that the Senate has had under consideration and has passed substitute for S. B. No. 7 by Committee on Rivers and Navigation, which is herewith transmitted, and also return herewith H. B. No. 240, as per request.

Respectfully,
Harry L. Day, Secretary Senate.

The facts I shall recite from the records show that there was opposition in the House, but the same record indicates how well the Weyerhaeuser lobbyist, whose name I have already mentioned, fixed things. To become a member of the third house you must be a fixer and when these notorious timber thieves cast their SEEING EYE on the primeval forests of the west they sent a trained lobbyist from Washington, D. C., to look after their interests. I shall take up their special methods in a future article as I must now hasten on with Substitute for S. B. No. 7.

On February 14, substitute for No. 7 by Comm. on Riv. and Nav. Mr. C. S. Moody of Shoshone county, moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Discussed. Mr. Stainton of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, interested in "The Morning Tribune," of that place, a pro-Steunenberg spotted Democrat paper that hates unions every minute of the day, moved the previous question which prevailed. Voting to postpone indefinitely: yes—Adams, Campbell, Dagget, Dilatush, French (recent congressman), Glahe, Hulse, Hanlon, Jones, Lyons, Mulkey, Miller, Moody, Peterson, Reynolds, Stark, Smith—total 17. Voting not to postpone: no—Averitt, Arbuckle, Bixby, Ericson, Egan, Ellsworth, Fisher, Hall, Hyde, Hess, Johnesse, Kingsley, Madden, Murray, Munson, McBee, Noble, Nicholson, Nelson, Osmond, Orborn, Patten, Redwine, Stephens, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallantine, Wright, and Mr. Speaker—David L. Evans—total, 29.

Enter Congressman French.

As this is the first time we speak of Burton French, who has represented the business interests of Idaho in Congress satisfactorily for several years. For the benefit of the curious, as well as the superstitious, I will mention that the first move Mr. French did as a member of the legislature, was to call for the division on a question during the early days of the session which resulted in showing just "13" votes on his side.

February 15, Sub. for S. B. No. 7, by Comm. on Riv. and Nav., referred to Comm. on State Affairs, Federal Relations and Public Debt. The bill was read the second time just before being referred. The committee it was referred to was made up of the following members of the House—Stainton, Hess, Wallantine, French and Moody. On February 21, S. B. No. 7 was read the third time, after which reading seven other bills were up and disposed of, when finally Sub. for S. B. No. 7 was taken up for consideration. Senator Kingsley moved that it be re-committed to the Com. on State Affairs, with instructions to amend. French was in the chair. The motion to recommit was lost, 17 voting yes, 26 voting no and 4 not voting. Mr. Jones moved that substitute for S. B. No. 7 be referred to the committee of the

whole. The roll was called and with the exception of the vote of Munson who changed it stood the same as on the previous motion to recommit. Aye—Adams, Beaudette, Campbell, Daggett, French, Hall, Jones, Kingsley, Munson, Miller, Moody, Noble, Nelson, Peterson, Reynolds, Stephens, Smith, Stark—total, 18. Nay—Averitt, Arbuckle, Bates, Bixby, Dilatush, Ericson, Egan, Ellsworth, Fisher, Glahe, Hyde, Hess, Hanlon, Johnesse, Murray, Mulkey, McBee, Nicholson, Osmond, Orborn, Patterson, Redwine, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallantine—total, 25. And so the motion to refer to the committee of the whole was lost. Mr. Reynolds moved to adjourn, which motion was lost. Substitute for S. B. No. 7 was discussed briefly, when McBee moved the previous question. A division was called for showing ayes 23, nays 13. So the motion prevailed.

The question now being, "Shall substitute for S. B. No. 7 pass?" The roll was called with the following result: Ayes—Averitt, Arbuckle, Bates, Bixby, Dilatush, Ericson, Egan, Ellsworth, Fisher, Glahe, Hyde, Hess, Hanlon, Johnesse, Murray, Mulkey, McBee, Nicholson, Nelson, Osmond, Patterson, Redwine, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallantine. Mr. Speaker—total, 27. nays—Adams, Beaudette, Campbell, Daggett, French, Hall, Jones, Kingsley, Munson, Miller, Moody, Noble, Patterson, Reynolds, Stephens, Smith, Stark—total, 17. And so the bill passed. The title was read and approved.

To make the thing certain Mr. Bates moved to reconsider the vote by which substitute for S. B. No. 7 passed. Stainton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The roll was called with the same result as when the bill was passed, 27 voting to lay the motion on the table and Mr. Bates, who had made the motion so recently to reconsider the vote on S. B. No. 7, voted to lay his last motion on the table. Mr. Stark gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote on S. B. No. 7, which notice was declared out of order. Moved to adjourn. Lost.

An Incident or Two.

There were in the lower house thirteen members who claimed and received mileage for over a thousand miles and those who believe in superstitions will remember it better. Mr. Burton French, who is the present congressman, was one of the thirteen.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing orders, notices of section headquarters, or other preliminary announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weller's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Sackett street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Roads street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Roads street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 255 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 286 Governor street, Paterson N. J.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

By KARL MARX

—:— and —:—

Communism in Central Europe

By KARL KAUFSKY

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1893	2,068
In 1894	21,157
In 1895	30,564
In 1896	34,181
In 1897	34,172



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months.

The food supply of the animal is the
largest passive factor in his development;
the process by which he obtains his food
supply, the largest active factor in his
development. "The hand of the
eye is subdued to what he works in."
Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE!

Nothing is lost, everything gained,
even if the latest plot of Idaho's Gooding
and his detectives, narrated in to-day's
Boise dispatch, should succeed in strang-
ling information from Boise concerning
the scenes behind the scenes of the great
Class Struggle drama now enacting in the
Court House of Ada County, Ida. The
"arrest" of Carl Duncan; the obvious
and overdone comedy of the "arrest,"
with Duncan, obviously, as the star per-
former, and Gooding's Pinkertons as fit
"supes," stage-fitters, and stage wardrobe
managers, all this comes as a providential
climax to a series of events that now
clearly show and prove the warning—
ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE
OF FREEDOM!

As correctly stated in the Boise dis-
patch, Duncan has long been an object
of suspicion in I. W. W. and S. L. P.
quarters. The poisonous viper was all
the more dangerous because, as is usual
with his kind, he appeared with the
external allurements of devotion to the
Working Class, and of friendship. The
rattle of the rattle-snake did not escape
experienced ears; it, however, for a
time escaped the ears of the inexperienced.
Duncan was a mischief maker at the
last Chicago convention of the I. W. W.
He was there found out and scotched. He
then wrote to The People a series
of questions intended to throw
discredit upon the conduct of the Editor
of The People at that convention:
the letter was published in these col-
umns in full, with the following head-
ing as sufficient answer—"Refutes and
Confutes Itself." Since then, Duncan's
further acts discredited him more and
more, and he had to resort to firing
at long range. He carried with him a
roll of resolutions in which the removal
of the Editor of The People was de-
manded for "treason" by reason of his
having favored, at a general vote of the
Party, the nomination of Haywood for
Governor of Colorado; other resolu-
tions demanded the removal of the Na-
tional Executive Committee for having
voted down a motion to censure the
Editor of The People for the aforesaid
"treason"; yet other resolutions,
couched in similarly lurid language de-
manded the removal of the National
Secretary and of Section Hudson Coun-
ty, N. J., likewise for "treason." As
ever happens with such folks, Duncan
appointed himself the guardian-pale-
adin of the revolutionary spirit of the
Socialist Labor Party and of the I. W. W.
Discredited in both organizations,
he dared not offer his resolutions in
person. He went about looking for
whatever member was unguarded and
inexperienced enough to listen and then
to father his stuff. The time arrived
when even that he could no longer do.
The climax to that career is the comedy
of his now appearing in Boise ostensibly
connected with the S. L. P. and he, he
the traducer of Haywood, armed like
an arsenal to initiate a physical
force attempt in Haywood's behalf!

Suspicion is dangerous; credulity no
less. The man fit for the ranks of the
militants in the Labor Movement must
cultivate that even poise that at once
arrests him from "suspicion" and
guards him against being duped by
credulity. Duncan's career must not be
allowed to be lost. It warns eloquently
that where the ears of a rat are seen
wiggling and the tail of a rat is seen
wiggling, not a cow or a dove, but a
RAT lies in between, AND MUST BE
SUMMARILY TREATED AS SUCH.
Long before Duncan was found out in
S. L. P. and I. W. W. quarters he was
a gravel in the shoe of those who had
drawn the only conclusion drawable
noticed the rat's tail and ears, and
from such premises. The blindness of
the unvigilant was a source of no end
of trouble to the vigilant—and im-
proved by prolonging the rat's oppor-
tunities.

If true enough, none but those who

will strike the blow deserve freedom,
it is equally true that none but the
vigilant will achieve freedom.

LOYALTY OR TREASON TREMBLING IN THE SCALES.

Within two weeks the annual conven-
tion of the Western Federation of Min-
ers is to meet in Denver. It will be
a memorable event, one of the memor-
able events now crowding thick and
fast. In no convention of the work-
ing class, so far held in America, have
such opposing forces taken a hand.
Little chicaneries have often before been
practised for the control of conventions.

The labor lieutenants of the capitalist
class have ever been busy in advance
of conventions. Where they did not have
instructions direct from their masters
they always had their own petty fences
fix. It is otherwise in this instance.
The capitalist class has found out that
the work at hand needs something more
than the mere machinations of their
labor understrappers. The capitalist
class left it to their understrappers to
capture the I. W. W. convention last
year in Chicago, and thus scuttle the
only organization of Labor, which, in-
deed, organized instead of dislocating
the working class. That experiment failed.

The understrappers were downed and
bounced. The I. W. W. was saved. The
work of controlling the convention of
the W. F. of M., the largest of all the
units which de facto constitute the I.
W. W., has been taken in hand by the
capitalists themselves. Not that the
tools of the capitalists, their conscious
or unconscious agents, the reactionary
labor leader, with "revolution" on his
lips and "cowardice" in his heart, have
been neglected. Not that. We have seen
the Mahoneys, the darlings of the mine
owner speculators, sandbagging the
working class in Goldfield; we have seen
the O'Neills echoing the lurid-vapid in-
sults that capitalism has for
"proletaire rabble"; we have seen the
Kirkwans at their underground work of
seeking to poison the delegates' minds.
All this we have seen; and all this was
useful to the capitalist scheme of
A. F. of L.-izing the Western miners.
But all this was not enough. The cap-
italist political machinery was set in
motion. St. John, the hero of the Gold-
field strike, together with another de-
legate to the convention, were arrested
on a trumped up, transparently ridicu-
lous charge, and are kept in jail
"awaiting trial," that is, out of the
coming convention of the W. F. of M.,
while Haywood, against whose person
the conspiracy was first started, is kept
for trial before a jury that the prosecu-
tion carefully manages to keep in a
state of perpetually melting away.
Thus the capitalists of the land have
taken a direct hand in the convention.
With some of its best men forcibly
kept from the coming convention of the
W. F. of M., the capitalist class counts
with controlling counts with extracting
the spine from that organization and at
the same time from the I. W. W.

Will Treason to the working class
triumph in Denver? Will loyalty emerge
victorious? Impossible to foretell. This
much, however, is certain: The old
maxim holds good to-day, as it ever did
in the past—"When the few attempt
to sell what belongs to the many, the
purchaser finds his purchase a hollow
one." Treason may triumph in Denver,
ONLY TO BE STAMPED OUT IN THE
LAND. The Cause of Labor's emancipa-
tion neither will nor can be downed by
Treason. While Loyalty and Treason
may seem to be trembling in the scales,
Treason is bound to kick the beam.

The scales of the Social Revolution
are held aloft in the hands of the Genius
of the Age, they are not the false scales
that are held up in the hand of the
Class that has outlived its usefulness,
and the still more worthless element
that serves as the agent of that Class.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Despatches from Russia convey the
information that to-day "no one has
any difficulty in Baku, Lódz or Odessa
in having his personal enemy removed
for the modest sum of 40 or 50
kopecks." In other words, the wages
for the job of murder is 20 cents, piece-
work, in those cities.

Sixteen years ago, the New York
"Sun" stated: "There is no difficulty
in New York to find a man to commit
murder for \$2." In other words, in
New York, sixteen years ago, the wages
for the job of murder was \$2, piece-
work.

At first blush it would seem that the
wages of murderers was sixteen years
ago higher in New York than they are
now in Baku, Lódz or Odessa. This is
an error. Considering the cost of living
in Baku, Lódz or Odessa, and contrasting
the same with the higher rents and cost
of living in the New York of sixteen
years ago, the conclusion is clear that,
if anything, the wages of murderers, in
the Russian towns mentioned, are higher
than they were in New York of 1891.
Contrasting the present cost of living
in the present New York with the cost
of living in the New York of that day,
and making allowance for the increased
supply of murderers, the actual wages

in this "industry" are lower here than
in Russia.

The reasons stated in the dispatches
for the low price or wages of murderers
in Europe are, first, the cheapness of
human life; secondly, the low esteem
in which the laws are held. Identical
causes operate here productive of iden-
tical results.

In Russia, as in America, society is in
a state of dissolution. Here, as there,
the ruling class, at the end of its tether,
is running amuck at such a rate that
any one so innocent as to suppose that
a Russian grandee or an American cap-
italist has the slightest regard for the law
would be laughed at as childish. Fi-
nally, there as here, life has become "dirt
cheap" in the estimate of the ruling
class. In Russia, the ruling class thinks
nothing of massacring with bayonet,
sabre or hemp whole rafts of people.
Here in America, what capitalist has
the slightest compunction at the
scores of workers periodically sacrificed
on railroads, in mines or mills, or at the
many more whose lives are slowly drain-
ed, like the life of a man who cuts the
artery of his wrist and lies down in
a bath of warm water—drained in the
murderous pens of "industry?"

Like causes, like effect. Murder be-
comes an industry when an old social
rule is dissolving and a new is rising.
'Twas so in the Rome of the Caesars;
'twas so in the Athens immediately after
the Peloponnesian war; 'twas so in the
England of Charles I, 'twas so in the
France of Louis XV and XVI; 'tis so
in the Russia and the America—sup-
plementary opposites—of to-day.

THE "EXCITEMENT" IN FRISCO.

It is not murder only that will out.
All other things, good, bad and indiffer-
ent, have a way of coming to the sur-
face. The San Francisco "Argonaut" is
the gate through which certain facts,
long known by the Socialists to exist,
but positively denied by both capitalists
and their fellow criminals, the craft union
leaders, are rushing out into the light
of day, like rabbits, smoked out of the
trunks of old trees by that most pungent
of smokes, the steady on-march of so-
cial evolution.

In San Francisco, so the "Argonaut"
declares, a committee of seventy-five
influential businessmen has been organ-
ized as "a rallying point for the decent,
conservative element in the community,
which wishes to see law and order pre-
served and business confidence restored."
That is the everture to the dance.
Thereupon come the specifications.
Among these, the evils to be suppressed
for the "restoration of business confi-
dence" is the "existence of factions in
the PROPERTY-HOLDING CLASS who
help to foment the labor union troubles."
No slight murder that is that comes out
by the admission.

Only a visionary Socialist fit to be
used as cat'spaw to the labor fakir cat-
paw of the capitalist, will honestly be-
lieve, and only a shyster lawyer So-
cialist anxious for fees, will affect to
pronounce any strike by workmen, as a
workingman's strike. Such is the
structure of the craft union that it can
and is habitually readily used as a tool
by one capitalist concern against a com-
peting concern. And such is the care
that the labor fakir takes to keep out
education from the rank and file, that
these do not perceive the scurry uses
they are frequently put to. The foment-
ing of the "labor union troubles" is one
of the thousand, and one methods, by
which the capitalist illustrates his de-
votion to his maxim: "Competition is
the life of trade." Competition kills.
No capitalist but knows that. In pur-
suit of his efforts to increase his gains
he reduces wages, introduces improved
machinery and seeks to monopolize the
market, at least weed it out of all the
competitors he can. In the weeding out
effort the craft union, manipulated by
the capitalist's labor lieutenant, is a
valuable tool. In what capitalist es-
tablishment is not there cause for com-
plaint? The flower bed of wage slavery
can breed complaints only. Nothing
easier than to arouse the wage slaves of
one shop to strike; nothing looks more
"labor-loving." The capitalist pulls the
wires; the labor fakir swings his arms
and plays his jaws—and there is your
"labor union trouble" in full blast in
the competing establishment. It neces-
sarily happens that what one competitor
can do, others can do likewise—and they
do it—and there you have your "labor
union troubles."

The committee of seventy-five "in-
fluential businessmen" who denounce "fac-
tions in the property-holding class" for
fomenting union labor troubles are ket-
tles calling the pot black. The "business
confidence" they seek to restore is con-
fidence in themselves, and against their
competitors in business and in the trick
of "union labor troubles." Of course,
the element that constitutes the "com-
mittee" is the "decent element in the com-
munity": to such worthies whatever in-
terferes with their schemes is "indecent,"
as indecent as workers are "undesirable
citizens." Capitalist troubles breed "union
labor troubles." The excitement in
San Francisco is a quaint episode in the
crunching process of social evolution, in

the progress of which labor fakirs and
capitalists alike grind one another to
dust.

"DESIRABLE" CITIZENS.

A law suit, just instituted and involv-
ing no less a set of personages than Gen.
Walter S. Logan, Senator Agnew and
the society elite Myra B. Martin, unco-
vers deeds that entitle the doers to
honorary membership in Roosevelt's club
of "desirabilities."

The defendants in the suit charge the
General, the Senator and the society
elite with having conspired to loot the
San Luis Mining Company. The gist
of the allegations is that monies intend-
ed for the purchase of treasury stock
were placed by the General in his per-
sonal bank account mingled with his
own funds; that he converted these mon-
ies to his own use; that he paid himself
10 per cent of the gross collections as
"commissions," aggregating over \$125,-
000; that he sold stock to himself;
that in the course of these transactions
the society elite secured 15,000 shares,
and the Senator was one of the manip-
ulators. The plaintiffs urge "gross
fraud."

Needless to say, while this choice tri-
nity of "desirable" citizens were at work
they had scorn only for the "undesirable"
citizens—that "proletaire rabble" that in-
sists in getting what they produce, and
who have the effrontery of holding and
even declaring that the "desirable" citi-
zens are a collection of swindlers—men
and women whose "work" consists in
pilfering from one another the wealth
that they collectively plunder the work-
ing class of.

The case of the plaintiffs in the San
Luis Mining Company could have been
made infinitely completer. The case
presents only one side. There is an-
other, though not opposite side. It is
a supplementary side. That side could
be presented only by the workmen, the
miners, without whom the San Luis
mines would be just so much dross.
What that supplementary side is, Gold-
field and the recent events in Goldfield,
may give an inkling of. The San Luis
mining affair must be very different
from all such affairs if it differs ma-
terially from Goldfield. In Goldfield
barely 10 out of 700 alleged mines are
legitimate. At least 600 of those "mines"
are located actually in the pockets of
"investors." It is from these pockets
that the bulk of the Goldfield "mine"
owners draw their ingots. The actual
Goldfield mines are mostly swindles.
It follows that the "mine"-owners of
such concerns deal really in fly-paper.
Consequently, it is to their interest to
promote confidence. Capitalist "con-
fidence" is the most skittish thing. While,
as Dunning puts it, Capital will commit
any crime, trample down all human
rights, and even risk its owner's own
neck, for the sake of large profits, never-
theless Capital will take no risks when
the "coffee and doughnut brigade" is on
its ears, making profits shaky. It is,
therefore, in the interest of the "Gen-
erals," the "Senators," the "society el-
ites," in short, in the interest of the
"desirable citizens" that the "proletaire
rabble" be conspicuously trampled under
foot. That sets "confidence" on its feet.

It is for this reason a lot of disreputable
perjurers were subpoenaed in Goldfield
to secure a verdict that would notify Cap-
ital outside of Goldfield "the coast is
clear." It is for this reason the stalwart
St. John is now held in durance vile.
How much more complete would not
the case of the San Luis mines be if its
miners had the floor in court, and were
allowed to supplement the tale against
the "desirable" citizens!

Socialists are not apt to spend any
praises upon the plunderers of the work-
ing class. For all that, every lover of
Truth and despiser of Sham must ap-
plaud Mr. Howard Gould and Mrs.
Howard Gould in the valuable service
they are rendering the "undesirable"
citizens by the way the loving couple
are revealing the truth regarding each
other in their capitalist ministry of
exemplifying the "Sanctity of Family
Life."

Nobody ever heard of a Presidential
speech "sending wages up." The papers
are full of accounts of the way "stocks
have been sent up"—1 to 3 points—by
the advance sheets of the speech, that
Roosevelt made recently at Indi-
anapolis. Why the difference? Just
because under a class system of society
political rulership means rulership of the
dominant class.

MARX PORTRAIT

We have a miniature pen-and-ink draw-
ing of Karl Marx, cabinet size, suitable
for mounting and framing for home de-
coration. We sell them for five cents
each, or 30 cents in lots of one dozen.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
4 New Road street, New York.

CONVERSATION No. 1

[Under this head will be reproduced a
series of conversations that were either
listened to or partaken in by the editor
of The People in the company of the
capitalist passenger, whom he met in the
Pullmans in the course of his recent
extensive tour in the West.]

On the morning of March 21, at about
9 o'clock, after breakfast, about 50 miles
east of Hazen, Nev., there were seated
a number of passengers around the small
tables, placed in the open alcoves, in the
buffet observation car of the overland
limited train that left Ogden, Utah, the
previous evening for the West. As De
Leon entered the car he found the table
in the first alcove occupied. Around it
sat four slick-looking capitalists—three
middle aged and one elderly gentleman.
He passed by that table. In the second
alcove a solitary gentleman occupied the
table—it was Mahoney, "Acting Presi-
dent" of the Western Federation of Miners.
The eyes of the two met; surprise at the
encounter was for an instant manifested
by both; but they fell not into each
other's arms; they not even exchanged
greetings. De Leon moved on. The next
alcove and table just behind Mahoney
was vacant. De Leon entered it, sat
down, took out his T. D. clay pipe, filled
it, lighted it and started to smoke. Al-
most immediately the following words
fell upon his ears and made them prick
up:

"That I. W. W. is the limit!"
The exclamation proceeded from the
table in front of Mahoney at which the
four capitalist-looking passengers were
seated. Presently, this other sentence
was heard, proceeding from the same
quarter:

"That whole Goldfield region will go
to the dogs if these men have their way."
From another voice: "What are they
but Anarchists? There is St. John, the
worst anarchist of the lot."

After a little while—"Those men
were all right until St. John came down.
They changed. They now act like pos-
sessed."

A fourth voice, undoubtedly from the
old gentleman: "St. John is no worse
than the rest of 'em. The I. W. W. is
the trouble."

Several minutes passed during which
the conversation lulled, or, without in-
tending it to be whispered, could not be
clearly enough overheard. The only dis-
tinguishable words were "I. W. W."
"Goldfield," "wages," "town workers,"
"shipments," etc. Presently, it seemed to
be a summary of what he had been just
saying indistinctly, the elderly voice ut-
tered this sentence clearly, deliberately,
distinctly enough to be heard all over
the car:

"What have carpenters got to do with
miners? What have miners got to do
with carpenters? What have either got
to do with waiters? I NEVER HEARD
OF SUCH A THING BEFORE IN ALL
MY LIFE. It is anarchy, just that. If
carpenters, waiters and miners can be al-
lowed to strike together, what would pre-
vent the men on this train from striking
with the miners? They might as well
seize all the mines and all the rail-
roads—"

"And the rest of the country!" broke
in another voice.

"Yes, of course," continued the elderly
voice. "There is no use in talking.
THE MINERS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED
TO REMAIN IN THE I. W. W.
WITH THE CARPENTERS AND TOWN
WORKERS."

This matter being settled to the satis-
faction of the gentlemen, the conversa-
tion branched off on other topics. Off
and on it reverted back to the I. W. W.
and Goldfield, the two subjects, or vir-
tually the one, seeming to be a sore spot
with the quartet.

Mahoney heard that conversation, ev-
ery word of it; he knew De Leon heard
it; what is better yet, he knew De Leon
knew he had heard it. Like De Leon,
Mahoney was on the way to Goldfield,
and both had to and did change cars at
Hazen to take the southbound train.
Both men knew each other's errand. Ma-
honey knew De Leon was bound for Gold-
field, Tonopah, Rhyolite to deliver ad-
dresses on Industrial Unionism; De
Leon knew Mahoney was bound for
Goldfield to take charge of the strike.

If ever Accident spoke to a man, giving
him a mandate how to conduct himself
on his mission, Accident did on that oc-
casion when it smote Mahoney's ears
with the words of the capitalist quartet,
who unguardedly admitted their safety
as plunderers of the working class, of
the very men in his own organization,
depehded upon the tearing of the miners
from the industrial bonds that bound
them to their fellow wage slaves in the
other industries. If ever Accident threw
light upon the mind's eye of a man, who
until then was in honest darkness, Ac-
cident threw that light then and there
upon the mind's eye of Mahoney. If
ever Accident so contrived it as to cause
the cleansing of the heart of a man who
honestly had opposed the man who sat
just behind him, to cause him to realize
that a friend, not a foe sat there; to
make him repentant of the wrong his
recent conduct had done that man; and

to drive him to offer him his hand—in
short, if ever Accident caused Capitalism
itself to establish unity by enforcing com-
munity of purpose in men active in the labor
movement, Accident issued its orders on
that overland westbound train, on that
morning of March 21.

To De Leon the occurrence was an
added inspiration on his agitation tour
to labor for the I. W. W.

To Mahoney the occurrence was an
added spur to sandbag the working class.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—
Oh, hang your "class struggle." I
am sick and tired of that senseless
phrase.

UNCLE SAM—"Hang?"
"sick?" "tired?" "senseless
phrase?" I thought you under-
stood the thing and accepted it.

B. J.—Yes; I accepted it when
I did not understand it; now that
I understand it, I regret it. I
have been reading up on Social-
ism;—there is nothing in that
"class struggle."

U. S.—Tut, tut; you must have
been reading dime novels, or the
"Police Gazette."

B. J.—No dime novels or "Po-
lice Gazette," either, but author-
ized organs of Socialism in Ger-
many, France, England and here.

U. S.—And you there learned
that the class struggle is sense-
less?

B. J.—They don't say so in so
many words; but out of them I
picked up facts enough to knock
theory of the "class struggle" into
a cocked hat.

U. S.—When you talk that way
it looks to me that your brains
have been "knocked into a cocked
hat."

B. J.—Let's see, Is Paul La-
fargue, the ex-Socialist deputy in
the French Chamber, a leading
Socialist, or not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed
manual worker?

U. S. (a slight twinkle percep-
tible in his eyes)—Nay.

B. J.—Is August Bebel, of the
German Reichstag, a leading So-
cialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed
manual worker?

U. S. (a brighter twinkle in his
eyes)—Nay.

B. J.—Is Professor Ferri, the
Socialist Delegate in the Italian
Parliament, a leading Socialist, or
is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed
manual worker?

U. S. (the twinkle in his eyes
ready to snap)—Nay.

B. J.—I don't need to go fur-
ther. Here you have it; the lead-
ing Socialists of France, Germany,
Italy and other places are men of
intellect and culture, who do not
earn their living by manual work;
none is a wage worker or prole-
tariat; they are all members of the
ruling class; they are all cham-
pions of the working class. That
knocks the bottom out of the class
struggle. Give in?

U. S. (the twinkle in his eyes
all ablaze)—Just you wait and let
me get in my innings. An army
consists of soldiers?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one soldier an army?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The capitalist class con-
sists of capitalists?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one capitalist the
whole capitalist class?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The class of the prole-
tariat consists of proletarians?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one proletariat the
whole class of the proletariat?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—No more can the pres-
ence of a few non-proletarians in
the movement of the proletariat
change the character of this move-
ment. You know Artemus Ward?

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—You recollect he said:
"The African may be our brother,

but he isn't our sister and our
wife and our uncle; he isn't sev-
eral of our brothers, and all of our
first wife's relashuns; he isn't our
grandmother, and our great
grandfather, and our aunt in the
country; he isn't everybody and
everybody else likewise." Neither
are such valuable leaders, Ferri,
Lafargue, Bebel, together with all
such others you might enumerate,
everybody and everybody else
likewise; they may be and are a
good deal, but they are not the
whole Movement, and everything
else likewise. You can't make
out from the presence and promi-
nence of such men in the move-
ment of the proletariat that the
movement is not the struggle of a
class against the class that op-
presses it. If you do, then a sol-
dier is an army, and "the African"
becomes all our relations, "our
aunt in the country," included.

Poor Charles H. Bohl! He lays up
some money in Arizona, and, misled by
the Rep.-Dem.-Reform press, comes to
New York imagining he would find safety
here and "wealth as the reward of
thrift." Instead, he found New York but
a mining camp in disguise, with the rough-
looking "jumpers" and "gun men," as
they are called in the West clad in broad
cloth. The confiding Arizonian soon
found the New York sharpers better
hands at the game than the Western
rowdies. Stripped of all his savings, the
deluded Arizonian "lost faith in human
honesty" and committed suicide. The
loss of an illusion is not always the
gate through which to enter the field
of intelligent organization to overthrow
the sharperdom of capitalism.

With Mrs. Richard Croker, who has
long refused to live with her husband
for reasons that go to the very root
of the "sanctity of the family," agree-
ing to forgive and forget, and to live
again with her husband, and Mrs. How-
ard Gould suing for a limited divorce
from her precious husband—with these
two events swelling the list of similar
ones, the family sanctity of which cap-
italism boasts being the bright particu-
lar guardian had better be looked into.
It is not Judge Lagdon alone—the
mine owners' magistrate who engineered
the conviction of the innocent Pre-
ton—who writes letters to himself
marked with skulls and crossbones.
The European despatches tell of a sim-
ilar bureau managed obviously by the
Czar himself and from which he issues
letters to himself threatening him with
assassination.

The Builders' Exchange and Realty
Board Committee of Frisco, made a
candid statement, when it declared high
rents and cost of living are the pri-
mary cause of the demand for high
wages there. As the builders and real
estate men are not landlords and gro-
cers, they can afford to be frank; their
ox

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

BIG AVERAGE IN SPITE OF DOUBLE RATES.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 10 subs to the Weekly People. This is an average of 1 sub a day since De Leon has been here: 32 subs in as many days. Wish we had as many De Leon's, and our press would soon become a power, which would be read by every wage slave in the country and then you would know the rest.

Yours for the cause,

Bert Surges.

Vancouver, B. C., May 19.

[Note:—This average is made more striking by the fact that, owing to postal changes, the subscription rates to Canada have been doubled.—Circulation Manager.]

PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—It is almost impossible to carry on a conversation with the native element here, which consists mostly of self-employed, who own maybe a span of horses and haul ties by contract. Their views are not only conservative, but retrogressive. They cannot be reached by any manner of reason and become abusive when cornered. They are as full of inconsistency as the proverbial egg is full of meat. Their ideal is a Jeffersonian democracy, with the economic conditions appropriate thereto, and seeing instinctively that their ideal belongs to the dead past, they have become mere "belly achers."

When speaking of high wages recently, one of them gave it out cold, that in his opinion, it was impossible for the building trades to earn their present wages and the city (San Francisco) ought to be put under martial law. It afforded me quite a relief to bury myself in the study of the "18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." Such penetration, such divine sarcasm, such striking comparison, can only spring from a master mind.

The saw-mill workers, and some of the demagogues are of a different stamp from the natives, they are mostly floaters with no home, like the writer. If it was not for one thing, it should be easy to organize this county (Mendocino) into the I. W. W. The season is through the summer, and in winter, they are either idle or work at something else. Now their occupation teaches them their common interest as workers and they are not adverse to be unionized, but when an A. F. L. organizer goes among them and discloses the beauties of "Unionism" to them, he awakes but scant interest.

"What, pay a high initiation fee and perhaps before the month is out go to another mill, which would necessarily mean join another union, and consequently another fee?"

"What, give notice of a strike 3 or 4 months ahead; and by that time the season closes?"

"You must take us for imbeciles altogether to come before us with such propositions."

Now the difficulty in organizing these men where there is no town, is in the fact that the saw mill companies own great tracts of land with everything that is necessary, hotels included, and they can order anybody off the premises, that they have an antipathy against. But it should be possible to distribute leaflets among these slaves that will, at the psychological moment, bear fruit.

Last summer, when I advocated the true brand of union in Albion, if I had been in possession of the real facts of the situation in Goldfield, I might have been able to enlighten some of them. In the phre papers the Industrial Workers of the World was described as a band of terrorists and intimidators, who run men out of town because they would not join the I. W. W. Of course, these papers gave the A. F. L. side of it, but nobody that was not familiar with the facts as disclosed by St. John this spring could tell how much truth there was in these reports.

In my estimation it would not yet be too late to put this said explanation by St. John in leaflet form and give it a much wider circulation than can be done by the Weekly People. Also the leaflet entitled, "Who Shall Own the Industries?" should be distributed in the saw-mills. I have not seen a daily paper since I am up here and do not know what is going on, so please send me the Weekly People as soon as possible.

With fraternal greetings,

O. Escherich.

Hardy Creek, Mendocino, Colo., May 18.

NEEDS SOCIALIST BREEZE TO AVOID CAPITALIST SUFFOCATION

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Send me the Weekly People. Surround-

ed as I am by the glaring injustice of hundreds of propertied producers and a few non-producing owners, I am badly in need of a little breeze. Even a good cyclone would be welcome to clear the suffocating atmosphere of capitalism here in which newspapers, churches, commerce and even conversation is moving (?) and existing.

There is beauty on the surface of this country, and wealth in its bosom, but it makes my heart ache to see how little the workers and producers enjoy either one. There is machinery around here, amazingly powerful, showing how the genius of the worker can make "the wheel turn by itself and the saw saw by itself," but it makes my blood boil to see how the wonderful tool has been taken away from the inventor and how the unlawful owner calmly enjoys the benefit of the worker's genius and proceeds in handing him starvation wages.

Excuse me for indulging in written oratory. Send me the Weekly People and avoid getting letters like these with superfluous denunciations.

Yours very truly,

J. J.

Flat River, Mo., May 27.

THE SHREDDED WHEAT STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It has never been my pleasure to send anything to The People with such pride and satisfaction, as a report of the strike of the Shredded Wheat Workers here. As has been stated by organizers Brooks and Delaney, 225 men and women walked out on the "Home of Shredded Wheat," because the demand for a nine-hour day, with the same wage that is being paid for ten hours was not granted. Of the 225 about 150 were women and girls, who had worked for \$5.50 per week.

On Saturday of last week it was my pleasure and honor to address this body of men and women, who without organization, spontaneously walked out and determined to stand solid until their demand was granted. Organizers Brooks and Delaney had been on the field several hours, and before the strike had begun on 24 hours the entire body was organized into an I. W. W. Local. Then never could be a more enthusiastic body of men and women, nor a more determined one. They were all ready for I. W. W. instruction, and it is certain they got it.

To-day again, I was at their meeting, and was made proud of my sex by seeing how solid and earnestly the women stood for their rights. There was not a single weak one among them, although two of the number had been in jail the day before, for distributing leaflets on the street. Organizer Brooks had been to the Mayor for a permit to do such work, but was denied, on the ground that the Mayor did not "like his (Brooks') way of doing such things."

Naturally the capitalist did not "like" such methods, and naturally the cowards attacked the two girls who were going from house to house giving out "A Plain Statement of Facts Regarding the Shredded Wheat Strike." Everything was done to make the arrest of these young girls an insult and the police hirelings showed their brute nature by attacking the weakest.

"Major" Butler, the Lord of Realm, has made the decree that the strikers shall not be called after his worldwide known product, but the redoubtable "Major" is learning some lessons these days, and he will find his decrees do not always stand. He is sending his automobile from house to house, urging the workers to get into it and go back to the factory. He cannot understand how they resist his pleadings, and is very proud and happy that he has won four or five over to scab upon their sisters and brothers. The strikers are a very intelligent lot of men and women, and the unanimous way in which they work and stand together, is something to inspire all other wage-workers.

As it is to be expected when men and women are working for such small wages, there is need for funds to help carry on this strike. We make the appeal to all believers in the freedom of the working class, to send contributions to Harry Keller, 121 Main St., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and notify Wm. E. Trautman. Prompt action is needed and funds should be sent in immediately.

To the Socialist Women of Greater New York I appeal, as this is largely a woman's strike. This is the time for us to stand as solid for our sex, as well as for the work of the I. W. W., and I trust there will be prompt and material aid forthcoming.

Rhoda M. Brooks.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 26.

IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT!!

THE MOVING FUND AND SOME FACTS REGARDING THE NECESSITY OF RALLYING TO ITS SUPPORT.

The Moving Fund is getting to be a Stopping Fund and this week we have to report only one donation from:—

Yonkers, N. Y. Peter Jacobson 11.60
Previously acknowledged 2955.98

Grand Total \$2967.58

Now that the work of moving is well in hand and cash payments of all kinds are being made the fund is fast petering, and in fact even a greater sum than the \$3,000 originally estimated will be required to carry on the work to completion—that much is now clearly evident.

A cast up was made to-night and there are still 226 subscription lists outstanding and, as it takes a lot of

time and money for postage to follow these up, this opportunity is embraced to send out a rallying call to get more money on outstanding lists and hurry them along.

Push and push hard, lose no time; for now that we are in the midst of moving, we cannot be stopped for lack of funds. There should be no trouble getting on an average of three to five dollars on these outstanding lists and that would give the management a splendid lift financially and relieve it of a great deal of anxiety on this score.

When you read this stop and think whether you are one of the 226 and if you are, then hustle!

A. C. Kihn, Secy.-Treas.

Press Security League.

Friday, May 31, 1907.

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH TO BE AWARDED TO THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION GETTERS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

A comrade has furnished the prize money for the following WEEKLY PEOPLE subscription contest. Read the conditions carefully and get busy in the contest:—

\$100.00 in CASH PRIZES will be awarded as follows to the three that send in the largest number of yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People between June 15th, and July 15th, 1907:

The person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People between June 15th and July 15th will receive as first prize \$50.00 cash; the person sending in the second largest number will receive \$30.00 cash, and the person sending in the third largest number will receive as third prize \$20.00 cash.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT WILL COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.

All orders must be mailed not earlier than June 15th or later than July 14th, the post mark on the orders will show when the orders are mailed.

There will be no restriction as to the amount of help a contestant may secure, a section may elect or employ a canvasser and every member of the section may help, in all cases credit will be given ONLY to the ones who send in the subscriptions regardless of how they are secured.

The prizes will be awarded on July 25th, 1907.

Now, comrades get down to business and show to the world what you can do for your own paper, the greatest Socialist paper on earth.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

For the week ending May 31st, we received 177 subs for the Weekly People, and 37 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 214, which is a long ways from the 500 per week that we have urged the Party to try for.

DECORATION DAY

THE OLD AND NEW SLAVERY RECALLED BY ITS CELEBRATION.

(By Janet Pearl, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Decoration Day has been celebrated and we rejoice and are jubilant that chattel slavery is dead. We pay tribute to our fallen heroes who fought for freedom's cause, for chattel slavery is no more!

But wage slavery flourishes and bondage is as prevalent to-day as chattel slavery ever was. The chattel slave was sold to the master by a third party, the wage slave makes the sale himself; that's the only difference. The wage slave has only his labor power, a perishable commodity, for which he must quickly find a market. Labor power unemployed goes to waste; so the bargain is struck on the capitalists' terms.

To reproduce his labor power the workingman is allowed a fraction of the day in which to create necessities for his own consumption. By far the greater portion of the day the laborer must work gratis for his employer. The workingman receives pay for that fraction of time spent in creating for his own use, that portion of labor only is paid labor. The remainder of the day he creates surplus value, which the capitalist appropriates as profits. Surplus value is unpaid labor and belongs to the worker who produces it. The wage slave is deluded into believing that this surplus produce, given gratis and voluntarily (by contract) is paid for to him and considers all of chattel slaves' labor unpaid even that part used for the maintenance of the chattel slave. This deception is compulsory; while wage slavery is voluntary.

Labor power is the very life of the workers and when the capitalist, by his dominant force, arising from his ownership of capital, takes possession of the surplus

value, the result of the application of labor power, the life of the workingman is subjugated and enslaved. "He who takes the means whereby I live takes my life." Substitute labor power for "means" and you have, he who takes my labor power whereby I live, takes my life. The southern master was concerned in the amount of available labor in the slave and purchased only that and was anxious that the chattel slave should not reach to quickly the elastic limit, contrary with the wage slaves, they do not represent invested capital. The faster the wage slave is driven, the more profits does the capitalist realize. When the wage slave falls, due to exhaustion, overwork and insufficient food, other slaves step in to meet with like fate. The capitalist sustains no loss, as did the master who had to pay an additional sum of money for each new slave. The wage slave is worked to the limit at a merciful speed. And with all this the workingman considers himself a free man—free to starve.

Good-hearted reformers would raise wages to alleviate the condition of the "poor." This will not suffice, wage slavery must be abolished. No fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Our cry must be "the product of our labor." All we produce and not even the smallest fraction of our labor shall go gratis to a class which feeds upon the labor of others.

There is one way for workers to get the full product of their labor, and that is to organize industrially on the economic field, and give expression to these demands thru the ballot. The ballot, backed by the intelligence of industrial unionism, spells victory.

Yours for Industrialism.

Janet D. Pearl.

DR BRANN'S ATTACK

On the Moyer-Haywood Demonstration Repelled by Irish Socialists.

Headquarters of the Irish Socialist

Federation, 18 Fourth ave., N. Y.

At a recent meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation of New York (a body composed exclusively of Socialists of Irish birth and parentage) the late uncalled for attack by Dr. Brann upon the demonstration in favor of a fair trial for the imprisoned leaders of the Western Federation of Miners was taken up for discussion. As this statement of this reverend gentleman that there were but few Irishmen in the parade was regarded by the members present as a reflection upon the public spirit of our countrymen, placing them before the American public as being indifferent or hostile to a demand for justice, the following statement was prepared for publication in criticism of his position and in vindication of the character of those Irish who marched in the "horde," as Dr. Brann elegantly terms the flower of the organized workers of New York.

We, members of the Irish Socialist Federation, speaking on behalf of those working class Irish who in every movement for freedom have ever taken a foremost place, who have ever been as pioneers ready to point the way in every movement for progress, or as fighters ready to lay down their lives for its realization, desire to remind the Rev. Dr. Brann that we as Irish have a history behind us, a history that speaks eloquently against the interposition of clergymen in temporal affairs, a history that warns us of the folly of expecting from clergymen either wisdom, political prudence, or controversial decency once they step into the political arena. How often in Ireland have we seen clergymen claiming their right to take sides in politics as men, as Irishmen; and how often have we seen these same individuals, when criticized by some opponent, denounce such criticism as an attack upon the church? Are we to have this farce repeated in America? Are we to hear gentlemen like the Rev. Dr. Brann hurl insult and abuse at a gathering of 60,000 workingmen and women, and stand ready to brand as enemies of the church any of the people so attacked who dare to say a word in their own defense? How long are we to have the spectacle of a priest of a church which proudly claims to be Catholic or Universal set himself to sneer at men or women because of their alleged foreign birth and to echo every appeal to the basest passion of the lowest element of know-nothingism? As Irish men and women we repudiate with scorn his attempt to represent our race as hostile to the labor movement, or as quiescent in the face of social injustice. We affirm our solemn conviction that the language of Dr. Brann is a greater danger to his church than a thousand Moyer-Haywood demonstrations are to free institutions in America. Does the reverend gentleman believe that theological studies equip clergymen for grappling sympathetically with great political or social problems? Will he permit us to cite for him a few instances culled from Irish history, which in thunder tones proclaim the contrary?

In 1808 all Ireland and all Irish men and women the world over proudly and solemnly honored the memory of the United Irish rebels of 1798, but in their own day these rebels were denounced in the most solemn manner by the whole Catholic hierarchy in Ireland.

In 1848, when scores of thousands of the Irish race were perishing of famine in a food-exporting country, the Young Ireland Party raised the holy standard of insurrection as the only hope of a perishing people, but they also were denounced from the altar as enemies of religion, and their leaders stoned by mobs of ignorant fanatics led on by priests. To-day the memory of their movement is among the most sacred treasures of our race.

To-day we honor and revere the memory of the Fenians of 1867, and every year tens of thousands of the brightest men and purest women in Ireland decorate the graves of those who have passed away, yet the Fenians were denied the rights of the Church, and one member of the Irish Catholic episcopate, the Bishop of Limerick publicly declared that "Hell was not hot enough, nor eternity long enough for a Fenian."

But why pile up more examples? Had Dr. Brann had the slightest knowledge of Irish history he would have realized that the Irish are the last to be deterred by priestly thunders from pursuing any path they believe to lead to justice. Long familiarity with such thunders has destroyed their terrors among the thoughtful men and women of our race. But history is not the reverend gentleman's strong point, as witness his pointless contrast of the "Star Spangled Banner" with the "Marseillaise," a hymn, he says, "identified with bloodshed, strife and carnage." Well, does he believe that the "Star Spangled Banner" was identified in its birth with love and

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOXA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. G. WICHITA, KANS.—1st—The economic laws of the capitalist system force the capitalist class to organize itself. The sociologic laws, brought about by the said economic laws, drive the working class to organize itself along parallel lines.
Next question next week.

W. A. G. WORCESTER, MASS.—The rise of land values with its reflex on rents is the most important item in the cost of living. Differently from the prices of other goods, rentals do not oscillate, they rise steadily. Persepolis may be destroyed and with it its rentals; normally rentals swell steadily the cost of living.

J. McC. TACOMA, WASH.—Apply to Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, for catalogue.

D. B. D. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—An honest, conscientious answer? Here it is: The Volkszeitung Corporation is a sink of unqualified corruption. It has habitually sold out the working class for advertisements. Only the other day it sold out the brewers for two columns of ads. It is in with the looters of union treasuries. One of the latest was Neidermeyer who fled to Brazil and with whom the Corporation shared the "plunder." It does business through these agencies—gets them to "raise donations" to its papers from their unions and pays them at times, as much as 75 per cent. "commission." Thus it bleeds the unions. Its news columns are controlled by its advertisers. The case of the installment furniture dealer whose men caused the death of a workman's wife, and the facts concerning which, published in all the papers, were suppressed in the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" is a case in point. There is no more hope of converting such a concern to I. W. W. cleanliness than there is of converting the capitalist class to Socialism.

Next question next week.

J. W. W. SPOKANE, WASH.—Masqueraders are those who talk "peaceful unionism."

A. G. CHICAGO, ILL.—The only mission craft unionism can have had is to help wipe out the small concerns and thereby promote the concentration of productive forces. When such concentration has been perfected the mission of craft unionism is ended. Industrial unionism then becomes necessary.

W. A. S. PADDINGTON, N. S. W.—The organized I. W. W. did not start out with the full membership represented by the delegates at the first convention. Many more than 2,000 were represented. When the organization was actually formed the membership that paid the first regular dues numbered only 2,000. That explains Trautman's figures! Rapidly, thereupon, other organizations represented at the Convention, came in with their dues. The membership was thus raised.
Next question next week.

Christian brotherhood among the nations? Does he forget that the "Star Spangled Banner" was born out of the attempt of England to reimpose by force its domination upon the unwilling people of this country, as the "Marseillaise" was born out of the attempt of England and the other monarchies of Europe to reimpose by force and slaughter, a merciless tyranny upon the people of France?

Let all the Dr. Branns take notice that the working class is on its march, that its march is not the carefully organized bluster of a few politicians and their hirelings, but the spontaneous manifestations of a class, conscious that it holds the future of the society in its hands, and resolved to tolerate no further outrages from the beneficiaries of a system they know to be hurrying headlong to its downfall. In that onward march of the working class the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle are taking and will take the part worthy of the traditions of a race that never faltered in the face of danger, that for over 700 years has never surrendered in its struggle against injustice.

Fellow countrymen, in our land we have long seen the packed juries give our best and bravest to the hangman's rope. Shall we stand idly by while the same atrocious crimes of power are being consummated here?

Elizabeth G. Flynn,

Thos. O'Shaughnessy.

John Mulry,

Pat L. Quinlan,

James Connolly,

Committee,

Irish Socialist Federation.

John Lyng, Sec'y.

All who are desirous to help in the distribution of this and similar literature

C. J. CHICAGO, ILL.—Help us, by all means, to institute accuracy of speech and expression. The criticism of the Portland report on the I. W. W. is correct. The I. W. W. does not contemplate the achievement of emancipation by a "general strike" against, but by a "general lockout" of the capitalist class. The "general strike" is one thing, the "general lockout" is another. He who uses terms loosely, will also loosely interpret the words he hears. The danger of the Tower of Babel must be guarded against.

"E. A. SEE," CHICAGO, ILL.—After a student has read all our Labor News literature he may be supposed to be master of the doctrine of Socialism. His reading thereupon should be, besides the current Socialist journals, good classic and general literature, not excluding good works on geology, natural sciences, and ethnology.

S. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Take the second edition of De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman." Turn to page 281, bottom paragraph and over to page 282. Then make good your own figuring. The Census report does not furnish such articles.

E. H. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Marxian doctrine is clear. "Only the economic organization of Labor can set on foot the true party of Labor to serve as a bulwark against capitalism." What that means and what follows from it is equally clear—

1st, The economic, revolutionary organization is essential to the genuineness of a party of Labor;

2nd, That party's mission is limited to serving as a "bulwark against capitalism." It can not overthrow capitalism. The work of overthrow must be the work of the Union.

"MARY SOLOMON," NEW YORK.—Write only on one side of the sheet. Other contributors also take notice.

J. B. SPOKANE, WASH. and J. T. B. NEW YORK.—De Leon arrived safe and sound on the 20th of May from Pittsburgh.

F. B. PALISADES PARK, N. J.—Are hunting up the matter for you. As to the Hilquit sell-out election cards, can furnish you with none. Those we had have been exhausted. The remaining one is kept for the archives and for visitors.

R. J. G. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Machiavelli's most important work is the History of Florence.

A. B. B. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; S. E. CHICAGO, ILL.; R. K. PATERSON, N. J.; H. J. CANTON, OHIO; A. T. N. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; C. CEIVED.
O. WILMINGTON, DEL.—Matter re-

among the workers of Irish race in America are urged to forward financial aid to the above address and to enroll themselves in our ranks.

EASY FOR YOU TO GET A COPY

OF THE I. W. W.

Convention Report

Send \$5.00 for prepaid postal cards, or subscriptions to the amount of \$5.00, at ONE TIME, and we will send you a CLOTH-BOUND copy of the Proceedings of the First Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. State that you wish to take advantage of this offer when sending in your cards or order for postal cards.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
P. O. Box 1578
NEW YORK CITY.

The Attention of Workmen is Called to the

DAILY PEOPLE,

The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is owned by Workmen,

Edited by Workmen,

Supported by Workmen.

GET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

2-6 New Road St., New York, N. Y.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around!

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 1424 National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
National Secretary, Thos. Law, 1424 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
26 New Road street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can be made in this office by Tuesday, June 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held Sunday, May 30, at 26 New Road street. The following members were present: Wilton, Connolly, Romary, McCormick, Vaughn, Crawford, O'Connell, Johnson, Teichman, C. J. H. Heyman. Absent with excuses: Schaus. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A slight correction by Chase, he being requested to consult a copy of the committee's letter, not to secure it.

Financial report for week ending May 13 showed income, \$90.00; expenditures, \$23.82; for week ending May 25, income, \$12.30; expenditures, \$20.22.
Communications: From Chase, copy of a letter to the N. E. C. from John Kircher, member of the N. E. C. from Ohio, stating that, in his opinion, the resolution of Olive Johnson, member of the N. E. C. from California, was out of order, and protesting against it. From same, a copy of a resolution to remove James Connolly from the sub-committee. From F. R. Wilke, member of the N. E. C. from Wisconsin, informing the sub-committee that section was raising \$50.00 for the support of the Party press. From same, a request of the sub-committee to furnish statement to the N. E. C. regarding the charges made against it by the member from California.

The reading of Communications was interrupted by a question of the chair as to whether or not written reports of the deliberations of the sub-committee were being sent out without first being presented to the sub-committee. No objection being heard, a motion was made and seconded that no member of the committee be permitted to send out reports of the committee's proceedings, without the reports first being read to the committee. The motion was carried, eleven for, and one, Chase, against. Moren had protested against the presence of a party member who was not a member of the sub-committee. The protest was not sustained by the sub-committee. The following motion was made by Moren and seconded: In view of the fact that the whole activity of Comrade Chase on the sub-committee is detrimental to the welfare of the S. L. P., impeding the committee's proper work at almost every session, be it resolved that the N. E. C. sub-committee request of the N. E. C. the removal of Comrade Chase from the sub-committee. A motion to lay on the table was lost. The vote on the motion was as follows: In favor, Wilton, McCormick, Connolly, Crawford, Hayman, O'Connell, Moren; against, Vaughn, Teichman, Romary, Walters; Chase not voting.

The committee then returned to communications. A letter was read from Arnold, member of the N. E. C. from Kentucky, requesting information regarding the appeals to the N. E. C. by Chase. From Lundgard, Globe, Ariz., stating that Section Globe had proceeded with the organization of a S. E. C. Resolved to endorse the action of Section Globe, and rescind the action of the previous meeting which had changed the seat of the Arizona S. E. C. to Phoenix.

The National Secretary then reported that many nominations for delegates to the International Congress had been made, and asked that a committee be elected to tabulate and publish the names of the candidates with the sections and members nominating. Crawford, O'Connell and Heyman were elected to serve on this committee.

The Press Committee then submitted its report. Report received. Motion carried to notify Section New York that it is not feasible, at present, for the Labor News Co. to handle German literature. A recess of thirty minutes was then taken.

The committee was called to order by the chairman. The National Secretary informed the committee that, after numerous unavoidable delays, exemption stamps had been printed. Resolved to have the information printed in The People. Moved and seconded to issue a special 25-cent assessment stamp to cover expenses for sending of delegates to the International Congress. Carried. Moved and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to proceed with the publication of a leaflet on the Moyer-Haywood conspiracy. Carried. Moved and seconded to refer the matter of printing extra copies of The People to the National Secretary and the Press Committee, with power to act. Carried. Moved and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to send out to the sections a circular letter instructing them to proceed with the plan proposed by Henry Kuhn for selling The Weekly People. Carried. Romary then stated that members of the party in Paterson, N. J., were anxious to have a larger Italian party organ, published, if possible, in New York, so that Italian wage workers, of whom 1,000 were organized in the I. W. W., could be easily reached. Moved and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to secure all information requisite for intelligent action and to report to the committee.

The special committee elected at the previous meeting then reported, its secretary reading a communication which the committee had written in reply to the member of the N. E. C. from California. Draft of the reply accepted, after slight additions, all voting in favor, except Chase, not voting. Copies ordered to be sent to members of the N. E. C. the members of the sub-committee and the editor of The People. In regard to the appeals sent out to the N. E. C. by Chase, the following resolution was moved and seconded: The N. E. C. sub-committee holds that the method of handling appeals from the sub-committee to the N. E. C. by a member of the sub-committee is wholly within the control of the N. E. C.; that if an appeal is made to the N. E. C. and the N. E. C. does not ask for a statement of the position of the sub-committee, the sub-committee assumes that the appeal was not entertained. Carried, all voting in favor except Chase, who voted in the negative.

Moved and seconded to elect a committee to draw up a statement of facts to accompany the sub-committee's request to the N. E. C. regarding the removal of Comrade Chase. Crawford and Moren elected as the committee. Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA'S E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pa. met Sunday May 25th, 1937, at 2109 Sarah St. with Comrade Clark in chair.
Present—Rupp, Gray, Harrington, Kephart, McGonnell and Clark. Absent—Thomas, Markley, Layton, Weber, Clever, Male and Drugman.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
Communications received from J. Erwin, Phila., matter pertaining to state agitation. H. Spittal, Erie, due stamps and state agitation. T. Wellings, donation to state agitation. Labor News Bill for literature. F. Bohn due stamps and information as to German Constitutions. S. Hinkel enclosing donation to state agitation from S. Rohrbach of Reading. D. E. Glichrist letters received by him from Editor of The People, Nat. Sec'y, and N. E. C. members, matter on party affairs. On motion the communications were received, filed and acted upon in their proper order.

On motion the bill due Labor News Co. for literature was ordered paid. Motion that we make a donation of \$25 to section Phila. to help defray the expense of carrying on agitation in Phila. was withdrawn. On motion the sec'y was instructed to inform J. Erwin, erg. section Phila. that can't lend them any financial assistance in carrying on agitation there at the present time, and also give him for our action on this matter. On motion our Nat. Committeeman D. E. Glichrist was instructed to refuse to second the motion of comrade Kircher, N. E. C. member of Ohio, to remove comrade J. Connolly from the sub-N. E. C. on the grounds that he gives no reason for the removal of Connolly. On motion Glichrist was instructed to answer Nat. Sec'y. Bohn's letters, and submit names of members who are available to act as organizers.

On motion a warrant was drawn for \$19.55 expense for month of April, 37. Motion that sec'y be instructed to issue a call for contributions to cover loss in Bernstein case, withdrawn. On motion our N. E. C. member, D. E. Glichrist was instructed to recommend that contributions be made in lump sum by state, county, and branch to cover loss in Bernstein case. On motion it was decided that our convention be a convention of party members.

On motion the actions of Nat. Committeeman, D. E. Glichrist on the N. E. C. were endorsed, with one dissenting vote, McConnell voting against. On motion, our former motion that the state convention be a convention of party members was rescinded, and the sec'y was instructed to issue a call to all sections to elect delegates to represent their sections at the state convention, on the basis of the constitution.

J. A. McConnell tendered his resignation as a member of the sub-S. E. C., giving as his reasons for such action that on account of remarks made by E. R. Markley, regarding the correspondence carried on by him, and the stand taken by the sub-S. E. C. on this matter. After a lengthy discussion McConnell withdrew his resignation.

Financial report: Allegheny Co. section, 200 due stamps \$20. Section Erie, 23 due stamps \$23.00. F. Wellings donation state agitation \$1. S. Rohrbach ditto \$0.50. Total receipts \$34.50. Expenditures: Bought 29 due stamps \$14.50. Weekly People \$2.50. Postage and stationery \$1.14. Total expenditures \$17.64.

Total receipts \$34.50
" expend. 17.64
Bal. for April \$17.16
State agitation fund 65.10
Miscellaneous 45.51
General 5.03
Total cash on hand \$118.64
David E. Lents, Sec'y.

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ORCHARD CONTINUES

THOUGH BRACED UP OVER NIGHT HIS STORY A DIS-APPOINTMENT TO SENSATION SEEKERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

a local of which W. F. Davis was president.

Orchard said he worked for a time at Vindicator mine No. 1, near Bull Hill. He left there in August, 1903, going out in the general strike among the miners in the district. He remained in the vicinity for nearly a year, during all of which time the strike continued.

"Where were the headquarters of the Federation at this time?" "At Denver."

"Who was president and who was secretary?" "Charles H. Moyer was president and William D. Haywood was secretary."

Court took recess at 11:30 until 1:30 p. m., with Orchard on the stand.
Before Orchard was called to the stand, five hotel proprietors and clerks were called to identify the signatures of Orchard and "Jack" Simpkins on hotel registers, and to testify to their having been in Nampa, Silver City, and Caldwell some time prior to Steunenberg's murder. Photographs of Orchard and Simpkins and the hotel registers were admitted in evidence.

Wade R. Parks.

Boise, Idaho, June 6.—Having caused an adjournment at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by showing signs of nervousness and "weakness," Harry Orchard came into court this morning to continue his story against William D. Haywood looking much sturdier for the rest. Between time he had been well tended, and was further coached as to the testimony to be given to-day.

In spite of his long afternoon's and night's rest, Orchard does not yet look as noble as indicated by the photographs given out by Gooding. The effect of his short, bull neck is added to by unsteady eyes, which have a bad habit of winking very frequently.

His story, also, has so far been disappointing to those who expected a world-staggering recital of blood-curdling crime. The whole story is being recited now with the understanding that it will be made competent at some future time. The story is palpably incompetent in evidence, according to decisions of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and also the requirements of the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of establishing conspiracy. However, the Court has so far overruled all objections of the defense, and denied all motions, stating that it should be understood that prosecution intended to make testimony competent.

Although yesterday Orchard testified to having gone under innumerable names, all letters and telegrams supposed to have passed between him and Pettibone, who is supposed to have been go-between for Haywood, are "destroyed."

In his testimony to-day, Orchard continued the recital of killings and attempted killings "suggested" or "ordered" by Haywood and Pettibone, which he began yesterday afternoon. He testified to placing bomb on the sixth level of Vindicator mine to kill miners, but says he made a mistake; the bomb should have been on the seventh level. Manager, McCormick and a shift boss were killed a week later. He unfolded being hired to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train on which Gov. Peabody and the military officials were, but said that because the Federation officials did not advance the money to pay him he told D. C. Scott, a secret service man for the railroad, who was proven in the trials in Colorado to be a mine owners' tools and detective. He told that he and Adams blew up the Independence depot, in which fourteen men were killed. He recited the Justice Gabbert story, saying that he and Adams also tried to get Gabbert, Judge Goddard and Peabody with sawed-off shot guns loaded with buckshot. He then recited being sent to California to get Bradley, superintendent of the Bunker Hill mine, in '99. He tried to poison Bradley when he returned from Alaska, and also tried it with a bomb. He told of buying fifty pounds of powder, under an assumed name, and taking it, with a box of caps, to his room and placing it in a suit case together with some heavy lead pipe

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and two sawed-off shot guns which he kept in suit case for some time. He claims to have caused Bradley to get blown into street with the bomb he made. Bradley recently recovered heavy damages against a gas company for this explosion. Orchard said he then sent under an assumed name to Pettibone, who sent money by Postal Telegraph. The telegrams, however, were destroyed, and several of the "assumed names" were forgotten.

Continuing, Orchard told how Haywood suggested that he come to Idaho and assassinate Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho. He said that at a conference held at the office of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver in 1905, Moyer protested against further acts of violence in Denver and urged that "outside work" be taken up. Orchard swore that Moyer wanted him to go to Goldfield and murder John Neville, who accompanied Orchard to Wyoming after the Independence station was blown up. According to Orchard, he knew too much about the crime for Moyer's peace of mind.

"Haywood suggested," Orchard said, "that we ought to 'get' ex-Governor Steunenberg. He thought that if we got him after letting him go seven or eight years and then went back to Paterson, N. J., and wrote letters to Judge Gabbert, Peabody and the others telling them they would get the same thing as Steunenberg it would show them they were not forgotten either and would have a good effect. Moyer said it would be better than killing them, that it would be a living death for they would be confronted by the thought always of somebody waiting for them. Haywood said he would send several men to Caldwell to do the Steunenberg job. Among them were Minister, Art Bascom, McCarthy, and Steve Adams."

Orchard detailed his movements day by day, going at great length into alleged plots against Governor McDonald, of Colorado, Peabody, and the two judges. He said the next man was Sheriff Bell. About this time Moyer returned to Colorado, and when he found out what was going on, ordered it stopped. Moyer, Orchard declared, said he did not want anything pulled off in Denver while he was there, as he would surely be arrested. He also said he had some outside work which was more important.

The prosecution tried to create a sensation by producing in evidence what purported to be the lead casing of the bomb prepared for Governor Peabody. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casing to Pettibone in Denver, and loaded it in the basement of the store of Pettibone, who assisted him. Thirty pounds of giant powder were used.

Pettibone, Orchard declared, gave him \$100, before he returned to Canon City with the bomb. On his way there a companion heard a clock ticking in the grip with the bomb, and wanted to know what it was.

"I told him, jokingly, that it was a bomb, and I was going to put it under Peabody, if I got a chance," Orchard went on. "But when I reported this conversation to Pettibone he told me I had better not try it on Peabody at that time. He said, however, that he wanted something pulled off before the convention—that we must have something to show for the money we'd spent."

The Gabbert story, in which a paltzy pocketbook was to be the bait to tempt a justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho to his death was rich. Said Orchard: "Pettibone had to go next to Salt Lake to attend the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, leaving me to attend to Gabbert. He said we must certainly do something before the convention. As Judge Gabbert started out the next morning, I rode ahead of him on a bicycle and fastened the pocketbook to the wire. I rode off downtown, and did not hear an explosion until an hour afterward. A man named Wally had picked up the pocketbook and was killed. Judge Gabbert had passed without noticing it. When I reported the result, Pettibone said it was 'hard luck.'"

To-day, as every day heretofore, the Court continuously sustained the prosecution in all points raised against it by counsel for the defense.

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THE PART OF THE PRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

not even a hair was singed, so the king said, Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, who hath sent his angel and delivered his servants that

HAYWOOD COURT RE-OPENS

FOURTH PANEL, OF SIXTY-ONE TALESMEN, ON HAND FOR EXAMINATION—COURT EXCUSES JUROR WHO HAD SCRUPLED AGAINST HANGING, WHILE MANY PREJUDICED MEN SUCCEED IN GETTING TO SERVE BY DISSEMBLING THEIR SENTIMENTS — DUNCAN GETS SIXTY DAYS.

(Special to The People.)

Boise, Idaho, May 31.—Having adjourned Monday night because of the exhaustion of the jury panel, court in the Haywood "murder" case opened again this morning, with a fourth panel of venire men in the room. Sixty-one names were on the new panel.

Fifteen of the veniremen pleaded to be excused, giving various statutory excuses. Of these excuses, Judge Fremont Wood accepted only five, the others having to stand examination. Twelve were examined to-day.

J. A. Robertson, a farmer, sixty-eight years old, formerly a non-union carpenter and builder, resident in Idaho sixteen years, a native of Scotland, was accepted in No. 9, which was vacated last Monday by the state on its ninth peremptory challenge. "Robertson had lived in Canada when first arriving from the other side," which he left while still a boy.

"Darrow for the defense, then used the defense's ninth peremptory challenge, the eighteenth in all, to excuse Harmon Cox. H. F. Messecar, thirty-four years old, a farmer with a family, was passed by both sides for this place. Messecar is a native of Halifax, and a Republican. He was passed by the

defense in less than twenty minutes, being deemed honest, and evidently not anxious for Haywood's death.

Juror Tourtelotte was excused by the court this afternoon for his conscientious scruples against capital punishment. Many an honest man has disqualified himself by confessing his convictions, but many prejudiced men thirsting for Haywood's blood have qualified because they misrepresented their attitude of mind, making it impossible for attorneys for the defense to challenge them for cause in statutory form.

The prosecution used its last challenge excusing Freedland who had qualified in seat six. In examining Freedland, Darrow had brought out that he had married for years. Although he never was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, the fact that he had handled a pick made the prosecution apprehensive and they decided to get rid of him.

The jury will probably be completed to-morrow.
Carl H. Duncan, who came here armed to the teeth, and with forged letters from me, evidently in a conspiracy with Gooding and McFarland to stop my work here, got sixty days.

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JURY COMPLETE

AFTER THREE WEEKS HAYWOOD TRIAL ACTUALLY BEGINS.

Only One Actual Wage-Worker In Box—Haywood Pats, But Recovering From Recent Attack—Taking Of Evidence Begins Immediately.

DUNCAN AND PARKS.

Later Mac Bean—A Shining Mark For Detectives, Owing To His Activity.

Boise, Idaho, May 28.—When I went down town to file my wire to the Bulletin a little while ago, I learned about the arrest of a disguised man who is said to be C. H. Duncan by the police detectives. There has been talk coming to me for several days about going to lock me up, and should the detectives here be able to get me out of the way during the trial they feel that it will be a good thing for them. I consider it a dastardly plot deliberately laid. Duncan says he has a card and a letter from me. I deny it. I have not written him anything.

It is not the first time that I have been apprehensive of detectives laying schemes for me. While I was on the Executive Committee of the Portland strike last winter, my name was forged in Seattle and my mail ordered sent to Centralia, Washington, where I never was, and never expected to be. Forged orders were filled to get my mail sent out from Portland post office and also of the Astoria Oregon office. I saw the forged order that was filled at Astoria. After my mail was sent to Centralia, it was again forwarded to Turnwater, Washington, another place I never was in. The Astoria order was mailed at Seattle, Wash. on the 8th of April at which time I was in Portland. The order was typewritten except as to my name which was a palpable forgery. I went to U. S. Atty. Ruick here and he advised me to correspond with Inspector in Charge, Spokane. I did so and he found for me a letter Wm. E. Trautman, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., had sent to me with money to come to Boise on and last Sunday there came in by mail a bundle of letters from Turnwater, where I suppose the U. S. secret service men found them. They were letters I should have received early in April. Apparently they had never been opened but upon a close examination they all looked as though they had been unsealed, to base its case.

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The list of the jurymen now stands:
(1) Thomas B. Gess, real estate.
(2) Finley McBean, rancher.
(3) Samuel D. Gilman, farmer.
(4) Daniel Clark, farmer.
(5) George Powell, rancher.
(6) O. V. Seborn, farmer.
(7) H. F. Messecar, farmer.
(8) Lee Scrivener, farmer.
(9) J. A. Robertson, farmer.
(10) Levi Smith, carpenter.
(11) A. P. Burns, retired rancher.
(12) Samuel F. Russell, a farmer.

Of these, it will be seen, seven are farmers; three, ranchers; one a real estate agent; and only one, the carpenter in No. 10, an actual wage-worker. To-morrow morning, probably, James H. Hawley will make the opening statement for the prosecution. While he will not go deeply into the line of evidence which the prosecution will introduce, he expects to tell in a general way, what it is proposed to prove. Then witnesses from Canyon County will tell of the killing of Governor Steunenberg and establish the corpus delicti. By the last of the week the prosecution will be ready to place Harry Orchard on the stand, and his testimony will be the star feature of the whole affair. Around his long-exploded story the prosecution will try

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trust in him, and have changed the king's word and YETTERED THEIR BODIES that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God." So the king ordered no one to call them undesirable no more.

Of course, Mr. Connolly saw easily and at a glance the parallel and that there may be something in the oft-repeated saying that history repeats itself. It, I say, produced a profound effect and I could see readily that he would rather be alone, and so I took my adieu.

The ministerial reader of the above quotation from the Bible is probably directly or indirectly interested in the Barber Lumber Company. Anyhow, he is the foreman of the job department of The Statesman. The church was the Christian Scientist church where I have attended twice since being here.

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THE GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, O., Now Own

German Paper of That City.

To the Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party:—

Comrades: Section Cleveland, under the supervision and direction of the N. E. C., has in its charge and care the publication of the German party organ, the "Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung," which is the property of the party. We were enabled to render this service to the organization because there is published in this city the "Cleveland Volksfreund." The latter is one of the few Socialist papers that remained loyal to the S. L. P. during and after the experiences of 1899 and survived the storm during and after that period although it was a privately owned publication. This circumstance may be ascribed to the fact that S. L. P. men were the dominating factor in the Volksfreund Publishing Association.

The purpose of this circular is to announce the fact that the "Volksfreund Publishing Association" has dissolved, that with the consent of the N. E. C. Section Cleveland has gained possession of the Volksfreund plant and that the property of the S. L. P. Section Cleveland is managing affairs through a publication committee. This committee is now discussing ways and means to consolidate the two papers, Cleveland Volksfreund and Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung, in which event the German party paper will be an eight-page paper. Another matter under consideration is the meeting of liabilities which, per force of circumstances, the party had to assume in return for assets which the Volksfreund Publishing Association relinquished to the party and wiping out a weekly deficit. The committee is in a position to state that the latter proposition is not a hard task. A renewed effort on the part of the comrades throughout the country to gain new readers by soliciting subscribers for the papers will eventually accomplish the work. Efforts are under way to compile figures in order to determine to what extent the circulation must be increased in order to cover the deficit, and the comparative amount of work will be expected from the various localities where we have connections. A circular containing facts, figures and suggestions along that line will be issued in the near future.

In the meantime we would say: comrades, make all possible efforts to gain subscribers for the German party organ. If you should discover that it would facilitate your efforts by offering, at the same price, prospective subscribers an eight instead of a four page paper, we would suggest that you offer them the Cleveland Volksfreund which, in addition to all the contents of the Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung contains other reading matter. This can be done without any fears or scruples as the former is now as much party property as the latter.

For the Publishing Committee of Section Cleveland.
Edward Hauser, Organizer.
P. S.—Sample copies of Cleveland Volksfreund will be furnished on request.

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THE GREAT CONSPIRACY
A pamphlet by the Boston Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference, giving a sketch of the series of outrages perpetrated upon the W. F. of M., and culminating in the attempt to railroad its officials to the gallows.

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